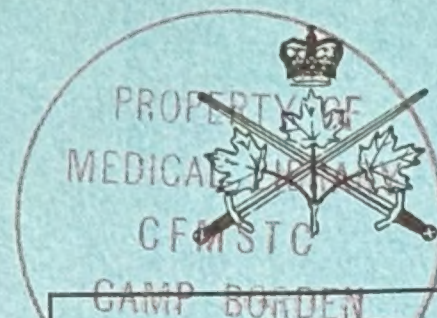


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CAMT 7-10



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CANADIAN ARMY MANUAL OF TRAINING

SUB-MACHINE GUN 9MM (C1)

1960

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE
CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF BY THE
DIRECTOR OF INFANTRY

ARMY HEADQUARTERS
OTTAWA

AMENDMENTS

[illegible]

DISTRIBUTION

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PREFACE

AIM OF WEAPON TRAINING

The aim of all weapon training is to produce soldiers trained to kill the enemy with the weapons at their disposal.

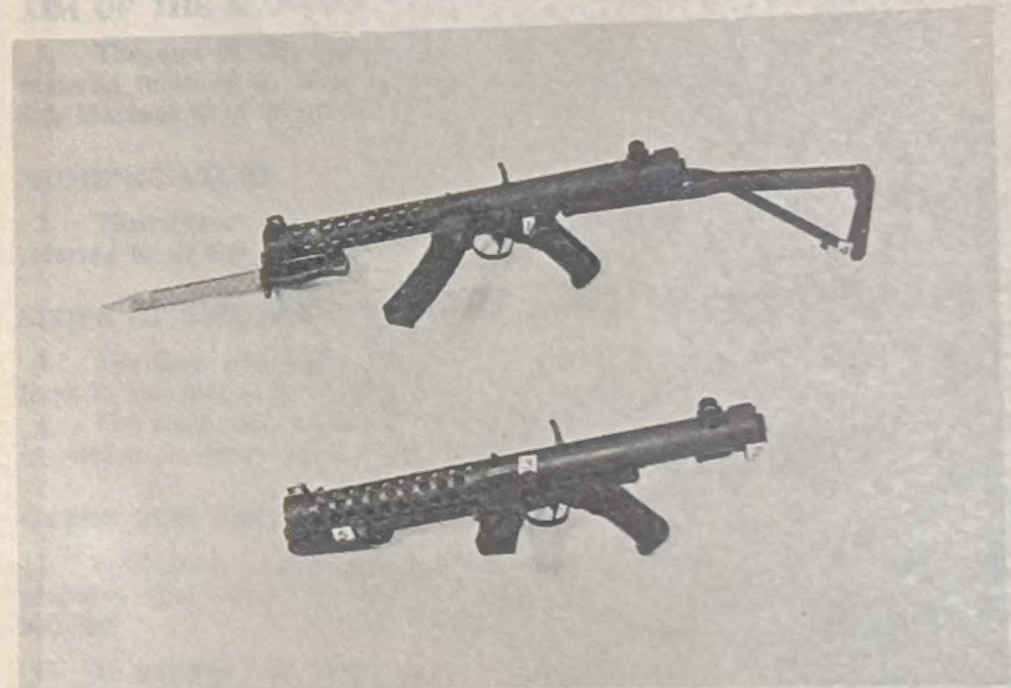


Figure 1—Sub Machine Gun 9mm (C1)

1. Change Lever.
2. Body Cap Catch.
3. Magazine Catch.
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5. Butt Catch in the Barrel Casing.

CANADIAN ARMY MANUAL OF TRAINING 7-10

SUB-MACHINE GUN 9MM (C1)

1960

INTRODUCTION

AIM OF THE MANUAL

1. The aim of this manual is to provide instructors with the reference material required to teach soldiers how to effectively handle and fire the Sub-Machine Gun 9mm (C1).

NOMENCLATURE

2. Throughout the manual the Sub-Machine Gun 9mm (C1) will be referred to as the SMG.

SCOPE OF THE MANUAL

3. The facts and skills covered in the manual are set out in lesson plan form in the recognized sequence for small arms training.
4. The range courses qualify the soldier to a standard of accurate shooting which prepares him to meet battle requirements.

GUIDE FOR INSTRUCTORS

5. Additional information pertaining to a particular lesson or practice, precedes that lesson or practice under the heading "INSTRUCTORS' NOTES".
6. If possible, the SMG course should not be run concurrently with another automatic or semi-automatic weapon.
7. The Detailed Syllabus shown at pages 5, 6 and 7 is suggested as a guide only and units may adjust it to meet local conditions.
8. Lessons are designed for a nine-man squad system and for units with the following physical facilities:
 - a. A 30-yard or 100-yard range;
 - b. Conventional rifle range or mechanical target range;
 - c. Any area, slightly wooded, with old buildings or scattered obstacles through which surprise targets can be sited to provide realistic close quarter fighting. Where necessary, units are to adjust lesson plans and firing to fit their own training areas.

9. The number of periods required for the conduct of range courses given in the suggested Detailed Syllabus are based on a group of 30 men.

10. This manual is based on the following fundamentals of weapon training:

- Knowledge of Results**—the soldier must be given on the spot information regarding the results of his efforts.
- Accuracy and Speed**—the handling and firing must be related to realistic battle conditions.
- Supervision**—must be close and constant, with faults being immediately corrected.

11. The instructor will note that certain points, facts or skills require less time to teach if the soldier has been taught the Rifle C1 previously to the SMG.

12. The "APPROACH", given at the start of each lesson, is a guide only.

STANDARDS

13. A soldier must pass the TOETs and classify on the range in order to be qualified on this weapon.

SUGGESTED DETAILED SYLLABUS

SUBJECT: SUB-MACHINE GUN 9MM (C1)

PERIODS ALLOTTED: Day 30
Night 5

CODE: SMG

MAIN REFERENCE: CAMT 7-10

AIM: To teach soldiers how to effectively handle and fire the SMG.

Code	No. of Periods	Subject Detail	Detailed Reference	Remarks
SMG 1	1	Role, Characteristics, Stripping and Assembling	Chapter 1 Lesson 1	1. Based on a nine-man squad. 2. Stress—SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
SMG 2	2	Care and Cleaning	Chapter 1 Lesson 2	1. Only daily cleaning will be practised. 2. Cleaning before and after firing to be practised during the first live firing period. 3. To include description and cleaning of the BFA. 4. Less time will be required for this lesson if personnel have been trained on the rifle.
SMG 3	1	Magazine Filling, Loading, Unloading and Carriage Positions	Chapter 1 Lesson 3	Maximum class activity.
SMG 4	3	Holding, Aiming, Firing and Firing Positions	Chapter 1 Lesson 4	Less time will be required for this lesson if personnel have been trained on the rifle.
SMG 5	1	Mechanism, Immediate Action and Stoppages	Chapter 1 Lesson 5	Mechanism—maximum class activity by use of questions.
SMG 6	2	Bayonet Training—Point and Lunge	Chapter 1 Lesson 6	For advanced bayonet training if required, refer to CAMT 7-51, Rifle C1.

Code	No. of Periods	Subject Detail	Detailed Reference	Remarks
SMG 7	2	Night Handling Practice	Chapter 1 Lesson 7	1. This lesson provides the soldier with an introduction to night handling. 2. Can be repeated as required.
SMG 8	3	SMG Introductory Firing	Chapter 2 Lesson 9	1. Refer to Lesson 2—instruct and practise the soldier in cleaning before and after firing. 2. Make every effort to allow the soldier to fire this practice as often as time will permit.
SMG 9	2	Tests of Elementary Training	Chapter 1 Section 3	Should also be conducted before and as part of annual classification.
SMG 10	3	SMG Zeroing	Chapter 2 Lesson 10	This practice applies to units where the SMG is permanently issued to individuals.
SMG 11	2	SMG Pre-Classification Course	Chapter 2 Lesson 11	To provide the soldier with further practice in firing prior to classification.
SMG 12	3	SMG Classification Course	Chapter 2 Lesson 12	Annual classification.
SMG 13	3	SMG Daylight Preparation for Night Firing	Chapter 2 Lesson 13	To introduce the soldier to night firing.
SMG 14	3	SMG Night Firing Course	Chapter 2 Lesson 14	Suggested practices for night firing: 1. In normal darkness. 2. By artificial illumination.
SMG 15	4	SMG Advanced Range Course	Chapter 2 Lesson 15	Guide for the organization of a Field Firing Exercise.

AMMUNITION REQUIREMENTS PER MAN UNDER TRAINING

Range Course	Rounds Required		Remarks
	Conventional Range	Mechanical Range	
Introductory	35	40	Plus 35 or 40 for demonstrator.
Zeroing	25	25	This represents the maximum requirement.
Pre-Classification	39	47	Should be repeated as ammunition permits.
Classification	57	36	
Daylight Preparation for Night Firing	36	36	Optional, for trained soldiers.
Night Firing	25	50	Optional, for trained soldiers.
Advanced Course	30	30	Optional, for trained soldiers.
	247	264	

Requirements by Phases	Conventional	Mechanical
Minimum ammunition required to qualify the soldier on the SMG	131	123
Additional requirements for optional practices.	91	116
Additional requirement for zeroing	25	25
Total	247	264

CHAPTER 1

INSTRUCTIONAL

SECTION 1—BASIC WEAPON HANDLING

LESSON 1—ROLE, CHARACTERISTICS, STRIPPING AND ASSEMBLING

AIM

1. To teach the role, characteristics, and the correct method and sequence of stripping and assembling the SMG.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. One.

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. **Stores and Training Aids**
SMG (one per soldier).
Bayonet (issued with C1 Rifle).
Magazines.
Slings.

4. **Class Arrangement**

Standing in line for the load position and Safety Precautions; seated in semi-circle for the remainder.

5. **Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson**

- a. The lesson is presented in the following sequence;
 - (1) the load position by demonstration and practice,
 - (2) safety precautions by explanation, demonstration and practice,
 - (3) role by explanation,
 - (4) characteristics by explanation,
 - (5) stripping and assembling by demonstration and practice,
 - (6) test after assembling by demonstration and practice.
- b. Parts should be named as the weapon is stripped and the squad questioned on them as the lesson progresses. Names will eventually become familiar to the soldier by association, and need not be memorized at this time;

- c. The soldier cannot be expected to remember all the characteristics at this time. They will be repeated in the appropriate lessons.
- d. Due to its short barrel, this weapon can be dangerous in the hands of an unskilled or careless soldier. It is most important that careful attention be paid to all instructions dealing with safety precautions, loading, unloading and carriage.
- e. Safety must be stressed when teaching or firing the gun. Inspection of the gun, magazine, pouches and drill cartridges will be carried out at the beginning of each lesson. During formal lessons, the squad will adopt the load position on the command "PREPARE FOR INSPECTION"
- f. The instructor will note that as preliminaries to the lesson, the load position is taught, demonstrated and practised by the squad. This is an essential step preceding the teaching of Safety Precaution drills.
- g. All forward movement of the change lever, will be done with the thumb of the right hand. All movement to the rear will be done with the left hand.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

6. **Preliminaries**

The instructor will explain to the squad the necessity for rigid Safety Precautions, followed by a demonstration and practice by the squad as described below:

- a. *The Load Position;*
 - (1) the weapon will always be carried in the following position when in the soldier's hands, for instruction or range practice,
 - (2) hold the gun in the right hand by grasping the piston grip with the forefinger extended along the trigger guard,
 - (3) place the butt between the right arm and the right side, muzzle to the front and upwards at an angle of 45 degrees,
 - (4) left hand remains at the side,
 - (5) place feet slightly apart.

- b. *The Change Lever.* Explain that all forward movement of the change lever will be done with the thumb of the right hand. All movement to the rear will be done with the left hand.



Figure 2—The Load Position

- c. *Supervised Safety Precautions.* On the command "PREPARE FOR INSPECTION", the soldier will carry out the following drill;
- (1) adopt the load position,
 - (2) remove the magazine,

- (3) set the change lever to "R"; cock the gun and set the change lever to "S",
 - (4) grasp the magazine(s) with the left hand and place it on top of the magazine housing, with the lips over the ejection opening,
 - (5) the weapons will then be inspected by the instructor,
 - (6) as each weapon is inspected and declared "clear", the soldier will replace magazine, set the change lever to "R", grasp the cocking handle and press the trigger, allowing the breech block to go forward under control; set the change lever to "S",
 - (7) return left arm to side,
 - (8) practise by squad.
- d. *Individual Safety Precautions.* The following drill will be carried out by the soldier whenever he has to handle the SMG without supervision, ie, before daily cleaning;
- (1) adopt the load position,
 - (2) remove the magazine,
 - (3) set the change lever to "R" and cock the gun; set the change lever to "S",
 - (4) TILT the weapon to the left and inspect the chamber by looking into the ejection opening; if the chamber is clear, set the change lever to "R", press the trigger and allow the breech block to go forward under control,
 - (5) inspect all magazines and drill rounds.
- e. Practice by the squad all aspects of Safety Precautions.

7. Approach

- a. Explain that this period will cover the role and characteristics of the SMG. It will also teach the soldier how to strip and assemble the weapon.
- b. The characteristics will be repeated in subsequent lessons. Stripping and assembling will be practised throughout the SMG course.

8. Role

State and explain the following roles:

- a. The SMG is essentially a close quarter fighting weapon. The policy determining who is to be equipped with this weapon is laid down by Army Headquarters through a CAO. In the hands

of the infantry, it is used for patrolling, street fighting, woods clearing and similar tasks. For other Arms and Corps, the role of the SMG is the same—"To kill the enemy".

- b. The SMG is handled and fired primarily in the same way as the rifle. The variety of firing positions related to various types of cover found in combat are also essentially the same.

9. Characteristics

State and explain the following characteristics:

- a. The gun is operated by blow back action.
- b. The gun is designed to fire either single rounds or bursts.
- c. There is a change lever on the left of the gun, which has three positions—"S" for Safe, when the gun can neither be cocked nor fired; "R" for Repetition, when the gun will fire one round at each pressure on the trigger; "A" for Automatic, when the gun will continue firing for as long as the trigger is pressed and there is ammunition in the magazine.
- d. It can be used with the butt folded or extended. With the butt folded it is 19 inches long; with it extended, it is 27 inches long.
- e. With a full 30-round magazine and sling, the gun weighs 8 lbs.
- f. There are two types of magazines; a 30-round magazine for general use, and a 10-round magazine for use in a confined space such as the cab of a vehicle.
- g. The gun has a blade type foresight and an aperture rear sight which has two positions—100 and 200 yards.
- h. The bayonet of the Rifle (C1) fits the SMG.

10. Stripping

- a. Explain that in order to clean the gun it is necessary to strip it. This part of the lesson deals with the method of stripping and assembling the weapon without causing damage to its parts.
- b. Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, the sequence and method of stripping the gun.
- c. Explain that as the parts are stripped they will be laid out from left to right, as this will assist in the naming of parts and will ease assembling;
 - (1) remove the bayonet by pressing the bayonet catch with the heel of the left hand, and slide the bayonet up and off,
 - (2) remove the magazine by grasping the magazine with the left hand, at the same time depressing the magazine catch,
 - (3) remove the sling,

- (4) remove the breech block as follows;

- (a) place the change lever at "A", cock the gun, press the trigger and ease the action forward under control,



Figure 3—Folding the Butt

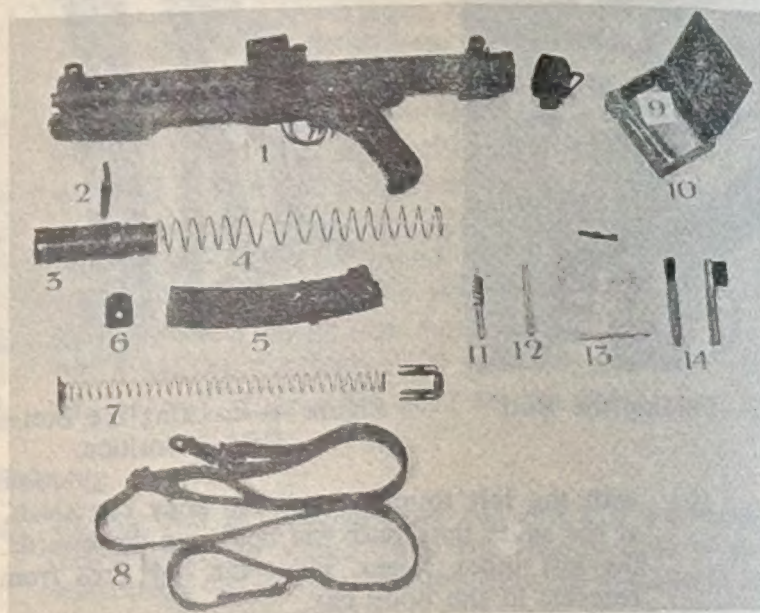


Figure 4—Locking the Butt in Folded Position

- (b) with the left thumb, press the body cap catch, and at the same time push the body cap downwards with the left index finger, pivot the butt free from the recesses in the body cap,
- (c) with the right thumb, release the butt plate catch and collapse the butt, pivot the butt to its folded position and raise the butt plate to engage the butt catch in the barrel casing; fold the butt plate back flat to lock it in position,
- (d) with the left thumb, press the body cap catch, and with the right hand push the body cap downwards and rotate the body cap anti-clockwise until the body cap disengages, remove the body cap and allow the return spring to move out under control.

- (e) grasping the cocking handle with the right hand, move the working parts to the rear, remove the cocking handle by pulling it out,
- (f) remove the return spring and breech block,
- (g) explain that the weapon will not be stripped further than this except by an armourer,
- (h) review the names of parts that have been stripped, and explain that the name of each part indicates its function.

NOTE: The sling, when fitted, will be attached by the D Ring to the body cap. The spring clip will be attached to the third hole in front of, and in line with, the top of the magazine housing.



- | | |
|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 Body | 8 Sling |
| 2 Cocking Handle | 9 Cleaning Kit Box |
| 3 Breech Block | 10 Oil Bottle |
| 4 Return Spring | 11 Wire Brush |
| 5 Magazine | 12 Jag |
| 6 Magazine Plate | 13 Pullthrough |
| 7 Magazine Spring | 14 Cleaning Brushes |

Figure 5—Component Parts of the SMG and Cleaning Kit

11. Assembling

- a. Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, that the gun is assembled in the reverse order:
 - (1) Before replacing the breech block and the return spring in the body, ensure that the cocking handle hole in the breech block is in line with the body slot; then insert the breech block, and holding it in position, insert the cocking handle.
 - (2) In replacing the cocking handle, the concave curve is towards the muzzle. Ensure that the cocking handle is fully home.
 - (3) After replacing the cocking handle, press the trigger and move the working parts forward under control. Set the change lever to "S" to hold the breech block in the forward position.
 - (4) Replace the body cap, sling and bayonet.

12. Confirmation

- a. Practise the squad in stripping and assembling the gun.
- b. Question them on the names of parts as they handle them.

13. Test After Assembling

- a. Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, that in order to ensure that the weapon has been correctly assembled, the following tests will be carried out:
 - (1) Set the change lever at "A"; cock the weapon; press the trigger and keep it pressed; bring the action to the rear and release it. (The breech block should move forward freely.)
 - (2) Set the change lever at "R"; cock the weapon; press the trigger and keep it pressed; cock the weapon. (Breech block should remain to the rear.) Release the trigger; press the trigger. (Breech block should go forward.)
 - (3) Cock the gun; place change lever at "S"; press the trigger; (the breech block should remain locked in the rearward position).
 - (4) With the breech block in the forward position, place the change lever at "S" and attempt to cock and to press the gun or operate the trigger. (It should not be possible to cock the gun or operate the trigger.)

14. **Confirmation**

Practise the squad in carrying out tests after assembling.

CONCLUSION

15. Confirm the lesson by practise and questions, and clarify any difficulties.

16. Summarize and stress that the gun will not be stripped further than taught in this lesson, except by the unit armourer.

17. **Closing Statement.** The next period will be (Lesson 2) Care and Cleaning.

LESSON 2—CARE AND CLEANING**AIM**

1. To teach the care and cleaning of the SMG and Blank Firing Attachment (BFA).

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Two (only one if the Rifle (C1) has already been taught).

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES3. **Stores and Training Aids**

SMG complete (one per soldier)

Cleaning kits SMG (one per soldier)

Blank firing Attachment (one per soldier)

Rags and oil as required.

4. **Class Arrangement**

The squad should be seated in a semi-circle with sufficient space to allow each man to lay out the parts of the gun in front of him.

5. **Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson**

a. If the squad is already familiar with the care and cleaning of the rifle, the instructor will relate this lesson to rifle training and conduct the lesson as a review.

b. The cleaning before and after firing will be taught during the lesson and practised on the range in conjunction with all range courses.

c. Particular attention must be paid to the cleaning of the breech and inside of the body. The barrel must be examined for obstructions or bulges.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON6. **Preliminaries**

a. Carry out **SAFETY PRECAUTIONS**.

b. Issue each soldier with the necessary cleaning material required for the lesson.

7. **Revision**

Stripping and assembling. Leave the guns stripped.

8. **Approach**

a. Explain that the soldier who does not keep his SMG clean can expect it to **FAIL HIM** during battle. More stoppages occur with dirty weapons than with clean ones.

b. Explain that in this period, the soldier will learn how to clean and maintain the SMG and BFA.

c. This period will cover the normal daily cleaning, special cleaning before the SMG is fired, and cleaning after firing. It will also show the correct use of the cleaning kit.

9. Explain and demonstrate that a special cleaning kit is issued with each SMG, to ensure it is cleaned thoroughly. (See Figure 5.) It consists of:

a. Plastic container with built-in oil bottle.

b. Nylon pullthrough with brass weight.

c. Wire brush.

d. Brass jug with a loop.

e. Cleaning brush (two pieces).

(The brush or jug can be screwed on to the end of the pullthrough.)

10. **Daily Cleaning**

Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, the method of daily cleaning:

a. Screw the jag on to the pullthrough.

b. Insert a piece of flannelette (4 x 2 inches) through the loop of the jag. Do not wind the flannelette round the jag since it may come off the jag in the barrel and become difficult to remove.

c. Pull the flannelette through the barrel from the breech end.

d. Repeat as necessary, changing to a clean flannelette when required.

- e. Pull a clean but slightly oiled flannelette (4 x 1½ inches) through the barrel.
- f. Clean the inside of the body with a slightly oiled rag.
- g. Clean and oil breech block and return spring.
- h. Clean the outside of the magazine with a slightly oiled rag.
- j. Point out that the magazine will not normally be stripped for daily cleaning. When it is necessary to clean it, the platform and spring will be removed by depressing the stud on the bottom plate and sliding the plate from the magazine; at the same time, hold the magazine spring under control and remove it from the body of the magazine. Clean the interior of the magazine, the spring and the platform with an oily rag. Assemble the magazine.
- k. Clean the outside of the weapon and apply a thin film of oil to all metal parts. (This excludes the pistol grip.)
- l. Examine the lips of the magazine to see that they are not damaged.
- m. Test each magazine in the magazine housing to ensure that it will fit correctly.
- n. Assemble and test the gun as previously taught.

11. Confirmation

Practise and question the squad on the sequence and method of daily cleaning.

12. Cleaning Before Firing

Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, the sequence and method of cleaning before firing.

- a. Clean as for daily cleaning.
- b. Dry the face of the breech block.
- c. Dry the barrel.
- d. Dry the magazine platform.
- e. Assemble and test gun as previously taught.

13. Cleaning After Firing

Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, the sequence and method of cleaning after firing:

- a. Strip the gun.
- b. Pull a dry piece of flannelette through the barrel and repeat as necessary. Examine the barrel for fouling. If fouling is present, use the wire brush and pullthrough.

- c. Oil the barrel.
- d. Thoroughly clean and oil the breech block and the inside of the body.
- e. Thoroughly clean and oil all other metal parts.
- f. Clean and examine all magazines, stripping them if necessary.
- g. Assemble and test the gun as previously taught.
- h. Clean the barrel for two or three days after firing.

NOTE: Explain that due to "sweating" fouling will continue to appear for one to three days.

14. Confirmation

Practice squad on daily cleaning, and question on cleaning before and after firing.

15. Blank Firing Attachment (BFA)

The blank firing attachment is provided to enable the weapon to fire both repetition and automatic when using blank cartridges during exercises.

16. Description

The attachment consists of a spigot which fits into the muzzle of the weapon. The spigot is held in place by a spring clip and two studs which engage in holes of the barrel casing. One side of the clip is slightly curved to fit over the forward handguard on the right of the barrel casing. The attachment is painted yellow for easy recognition.

17. Fitting

- a. Slide the spigot fully into the muzzle and engage the two studs of the clip in the holes of the barrel casing.
- b. Ensure that the curved side of the clip is to the right.

18. Cleaning

- a. After firing, remove all fouling, paying special attention to the gas deflector beneath the spigot.
- b. Clean the hole in the spigot using a stiff piece of wire.
- c. Severe fouling, or discolouration of the spigot, can be removed with fine steel wool.
- d. Apply a light film of oil to the exposed metal.

- e. Pull a clean but slightly oiled flannelette (4 x 1½ inches) through the barrel.
- f. Clean the inside of the body with a slightly oiled rag.
- g. Clean and oil breech block and return spring.
- h. Clean the outside of the magazine with a slightly oiled rag.
- j. Point out that the magazine will not normally be stripped for daily cleaning. When it is necessary to clean it, the platform and spring will be removed by depressing the stud on the bottom plate and sliding the plate from the magazine; at the same time, hold the magazine spring under control and remove it from the body of the magazine. Clean the interior of the magazine, the spring and the platform with an oily rag. Assemble the

Lesson 2. Care and Cleaning, page 18, paragraph 10(j), line 8

Add: "ensuring that the magazine spring is inserted between the guide ribs and the magazine platform moves freely when the magazine is assembled."

- m. Test each magazine in the magazine housing to ensure that it will fit correctly.
- n. Assemble and test the gun as previously taught.

11. Confirmation

Practise and question the squad on the sequence and method of daily cleaning.

12. Cleaning Before Firing

Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, the sequence and method of cleaning before firing.

- a. Clean as for daily cleaning.
- b. Dry the face of the breech block.
- c. Dry the barrel.
- d. Dry the magazine platform.
- e. Assemble and test gun as previously taught.

13. Cleaning After Firing

Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, the sequence and method of cleaning after firing:

- a. Strip the gun.
- b. Pull a dry piece of flannelette through the barrel and repeat as necessary. Examine the barrel for fouling. If fouling is present, use the wire brush and pullthrough.

- c. Oil the barrel.
- d. Thoroughly clean and oil the breech block and the inside of the body.
- e. Thoroughly clean and oil all other metal parts.
- f. Clean and examine all magazines, stripping them if necessary.
- g. Assemble and test the gun as previously taught.
- h. Clean the barrel for two or three days after firing.

NOTE: Explain that due to "sweating" fouling will continue to appear for one to three days.

14. Confirmation

Practice squad on daily cleaning, and question on cleaning before and after firing.

15. Blank Firing Attachment (BFA)

The blank firing attachment is provided to enable the weapon to fire both repetition and automatic when using blank cartridges during exercises.

16. Description

The attachment consists of a spigot which fits into the muzzle of the weapon. The spigot is held in place by a spring clip and two studs which engage in holes of the barrel casing. One side of the clip is slightly curved to fit over the forward handguard on the right of the barrel casing. The attachment is painted yellow for easy recognition.

17. Fitting

- a. Slide the spigot fully into the muzzle and engage the two studs of the clip in the holes of the barrel casing.
- b. Ensure that the curved side of the clip is to the right.

18. Cleaning

- a. After firing, remove all fouling, paying special attention to the gas deflector beneath the spigot.
- b. Clean the hole in the spigot using a stiff piece of wire.
- c. Severe fouling, or discolouration of the spigot, can be removed with fine steel wool.
- d. Apply a light film of oil to the exposed metal.

19. Safety

The weapon will not be pointed at a man closer than fifteen feet when firing blank ammunition.

20. Confirmation

Practise the squad in fitting and cleaning the blank firing attachment.

CONCLUSION

21. Confirm the lesson by practice and questions and clarify any squad difficulties.

22. Summarize the main teaching points.

23. **Closing Statement.** The next period will be (Lesson 3) Magazine Filling, Carriage Positions, Loading and Unloading.

LESSON 3—MAGAZINE FILLING, LOADING, UNLOADING AND CARRIAGE POSITIONS

AIM

1. To teach magazine filling, loading, unloading and carriage positions

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. One.

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES**3. Stores and Training Aids**

SMG complete (one per soldier)

Drill cartridges (ten per soldier)

4. Class Arrangement

For magazine filling, the squad is in a semi-circle and may be seated. For the remainder of the period, the squad should be in extended line and standing.

5. Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson

- a. The lesson is presented in the following sequence:
 - (1) Magazine filling by demonstration and practice.
 - (2) Loading and unloading by demonstration and practice.
 - (3) Alert position by demonstration and practice.
 - (4) The AT EASE position by demonstration and practice.

- b. Little time should be spent on practice in magazine filing, as there will be ample opportunity to practice in subsequent range practices.
- c. The squad should be practised thoroughly in loading and unloading, until their handling of the gun has reached a high standard of proficiency.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON**6. Preliminaries**

- a. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS including an inspection of drill rounds.
- b. Explain the difference in appearance between live and drill rounds.

7. Revision

Characteristics; close quarter fighting weapon; effective range; types of fire; weight and sizes; miscellaneous features.

8. Approach

- a. Explain that in this period the soldier will learn how to fill magazines correctly. He will also learn how to load and unload the SMG and the best way to carry it.
- b. Loading and unloading are taught as a drill so that the actions become instinctive.
- c. Explain that due to the SMG's high rate of fire, a magazine is emptied rapidly, therefore it is essential to be able to change magazines quickly.

9. Magazine Filling

Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, the sequence and method of filling a magazine. (ONLY drill cartridges will be used for practice):

- a. Check each round for cleanliness and damage.
- b. Hold the magazine in the left hand, resting it on the knee or thigh, with the inner curved portion toward the body.
- c. With the right hand, insert the rounds one at a time between the lips of the magazine, with the nose of the round facing the firer.
- d. With the left thumb, press each round down and back against the rear wall of the magazine.

- e. Count the number of rounds inserted in the magazine.
- f. The magazine is emptied by pushing the rounds out with the thumb or forefinger. Stress that rounds are caught as they are pushed out, and are not allowed to fall on the ground.
- g. Practice the squad in magazine filling.

10. Loading

Explain and demonstrate, with the squad imitating, the sequence and method of loading the gun:

- a. On the command "LOAD", adopt the load position (refer to Lesson 1 and Figure 2).
- b. Remove magazine from pouch with left hand, keeping the outer curved portion toward the body.
- c. Examine the magazine to ensure that the rounds are correctly placed and clean, then insert the magazine into the magazine housing, pressing it fully home. Test to see that it is fully home by pulling it outwards. Avoid tapping the base of the magazine as this may displace the top rounds in the magazine.
- d. Place the change lever to "A" or "R".
- e. Take a pace forward with the left foot, and at the same time, cock the gun with the left hand.
- f. Place the change lever to "S".
- g. Fasten the pouch.
- h. Grasp the gun with the left hand at the barrel casing and adopt an aggressive stance, pointing the gun at an imaginary target.
- j. Stress the fact that the weapon is kept pointing at the target at all times.

11. Unloading

Explain and demonstrate with the squad imitating the sequence and method of unloading the gun:

- a. On the command "UNLOAD", return to the "load" position, depressing the magazine catch with the left thumb, removing the magazine and returning it to the pouch.
- b. Place the change lever "A". Grasp the cocking handle with the left hand, press the trigger and ease the working parts forward under control; re-cock the gun and again ease the working parts forward.
- c. Fasten pouch.
- d. Return the left hand to the side.

12. Confirmation

Practice the squad in loading and unloading the gun.

13. Carriage Positions

Explain and demonstrate with the squad imitating, the methods of carrying the SMG:

Explain and demonstrate with the squad imitating, the methods of carrying the SMG:

- a. "Alert"—The gun is pointed at the target or probable target area (Figure 6). The action will be cocked and change lever at "A" or "R". Butt into shoulders.
- b. "At Ease"—With the sling around the neck, the gun is carried across the front of the body with the butt folded or extended. The action will be forward and the change lever at "S". This carriage can also be used for obstacle crossing (Figure 7).



Figure 6—Alert Position



Figure 7—At Ease Position

CONCLUSION

14. Confirm the lesson by practice and questions and clarify any squad difficulties.
15. Summarize the main teaching points.
16. **Closing Statement.** The next period will be (Lesson 4) Holding, Aiming, Firing and Firing Positions.

LESSON 4—HOLDING, AIMING, FIRING AND FIRING POSITIONS

AIM

1. To teach holding, aiming, firing and firing positions.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Three (only one if soldier has been taught the Rifle (C1)).

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. Stores and Training Aids

SMG complete (one per soldier)

Chart showing correct aim picture as per Figure 13

Aiming rests or some means of supporting the SMG so that it will not move,

Aimer

Figure targets

Pencils, paper and thumb tacks.

4. Training Area

- a. Outdoors. A few fire trenches and high cover in the vicinity are required.
- b. In bad weather, squad rooms at least 35 feet long and material to erect high cover.

5. Class Arrangement

- a. When demonstrating the firing positions, the squad should be in line.
- b. The squad should be allowed to move around during the demonstration in order that they may look at the positions from all angles. The instructor should use an assistant to demonstrate "HOLDING".
- c. The master and pupil method should be used when teaching "AIMING".

6. Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson

- a. The lesson is presented in the following sequence;
 - (1) prone position by demonstration and practice,
 - (2) holding by explanation, demonstration and practice,
 - (3) aiming by explanation and practice,
 - (4) firing by explanation and practice,
 - (5) firing positions by demonstration and practice.
- b. If a soldier fires from the left shoulder, the positions should be identical to that given in this lesson, except that the words "RIGHT" and "LEFT" should be interchanged.
- c. The "AIMING" portion of this lesson can best be taught using an aiming rest or some improvised means for resting the SMG. This manual suggests the use of the AIMING BOX as an alternative, and utilizes this device in this lesson. The procedure is exactly the same if aiming rests are available.
- d. The true results of this lesson will be confirmed during the SMG Introductory Course (Live Firing).

7. Special Information

The techniques taught in this lesson are similar to those taught for the Rifle (C1), therefore, for soldiers who have previously had rifle training, only a review in holding, aiming and firing needs to be made by the instructor after teaching firing positions peculiar to the SMG.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

8. Preliminaries

- a. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
- b. Arrange aiming rests or boxes.

9. Revision

Loading and unloading.

10. Approach

- a. Explain that in the next three periods, the soldier will learn the positions for firing the SMG. He will also be taught the correct way to hold, aim and fire the SMG.
- b. At the end of this lesson, the soldier will have sufficient knowledge and basic handling skills to fire the weapon.

- c. Explain that in action, the firing position and aiming will be dependent on the situation but that the holding will not vary.

11. Prone Position

Explain, demonstrate and practise the prone position:

- Adopt the load position.
- Holding the gun at the barrel casing with the left hand, take a pace forward with the left foot and place the right hand on the ground beside it.
- Kick the legs to the rear and slightly left.
- Grasp the gun by the pistol grip in the normal manner, and observe the target.
- The command "LOAD" will then be given. The firer will load as previously taught.
- On the command "UNLOAD", unload as previously taught, stand up and hold the gun in the "load" position.

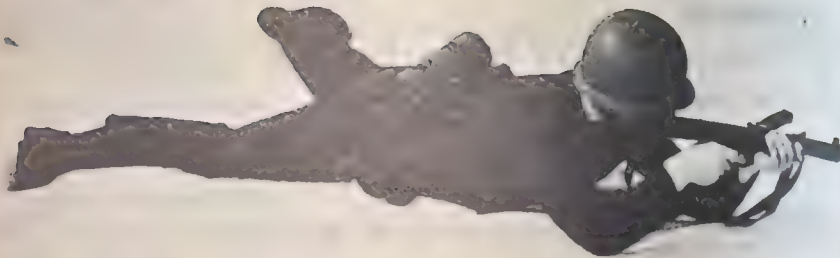


Figure 8—Prone Position

12. Approach

Explain that there are three essentials of good shooting. Although they are taught separately, accurate shooting depends on the co-ordination of all three:

- A natural position and a firm hold.
- A correct aim.
- Correct trigger operation so that aim is not disturbed when the gun is fired.

13. Holding

- Explain and demonstrate the correct holding of the SMG;
 - support the gun at the barrel casing with the left hand, and if possible, allow the magazine to rest on the left forearm; this will give further support and steadiness to the weapon,
 - hold the pistol grip firmly in the right hand, with the forefinger resting lightly on the trigger; pull the butt into the shoulder and hold it there firmly,
 - rest the cheek against the side of the butt, exerting pressure sideways and downwards.



Figure 9—Holding

- b. **Explain and demonstrate with the SMG loaded;**
- (1) when a target is anticipated, the firer will rotate the rear sight to the desired aperture, 100 or 200 yards, and watch his front,
 - (2) on the target being indicated, he will locate and identify it, and if necessary, change the position of his body,
 - (3) when the type of fire or the order "FIRE" is given, he will put the change lever to "R" or "A" and hold the gun as detailed above.

14. Confirmation

Practise the squad in holding the SMG.

15. Aiming

- a. Explain that aiming is the combined use of the eye, the sights and the point of aim.

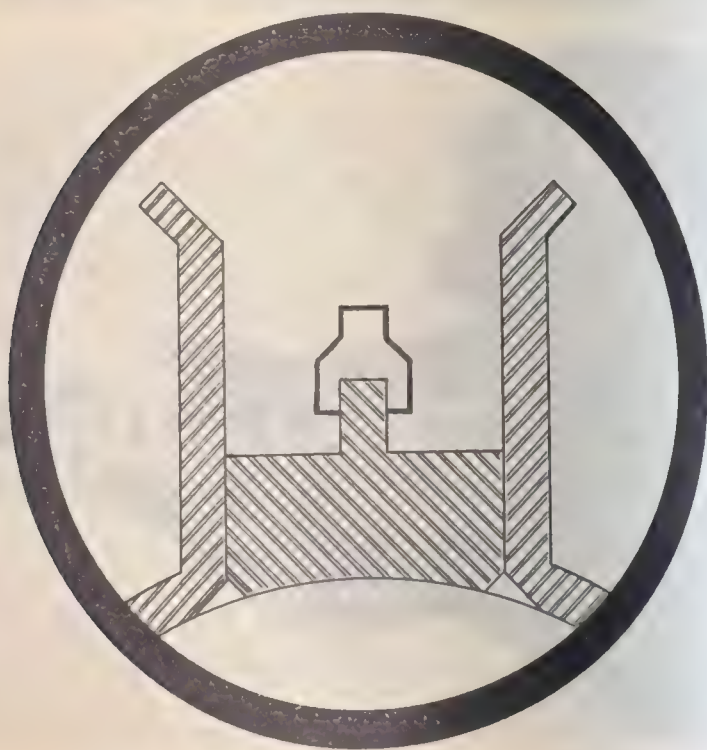


Figure 10—The Aim Picture

- b. *The Aperture*—explain that the target is clearest in the centre of the aperture. Have the squad confirm this by looking through their sights. Stress—Do Not Look AT the aperture, look THROUGH it.
- c. *Focussing*—explain and have the squad practise focussing. With the thumb at arm's length, point at some distant object. Allow the eye to pick out details, first on the far object, then on the thumb. Point out that if the thumb is in focus, the far object will be slightly blurred as the eye cannot focus at two different ranges at the same time. Emphasize that for accurate shooting, the foresight must be clear, although the target may be slightly blurred.
- d. *The Aim Picture*—explain by use of diagram the correct aim picture.

16. The Rules of Aiming

Explain the following rules of aiming:

- a. Close the disengaged eye.
- b. Look through the CENTRE of the aperture at the target.
- c. Keeping the sights upright, align the tip of the foresight on the point of aim.
- d. Make sure the point of aim is in the CENTRE of the aperture.

NOTE: The completion of this stage provides a logical break period.

17. Practice in Aiming

Explain and demonstrate with the aid of two assistants, the use of the aiming box.

- a. *Master*—This soldier will be equipped with an aiming box (a wooden ammunition box), an aimer (converted eye disc), a pencil, and a piece of white paper. He will place the box on end with the piece of paper tacked on the part of the box facing the firer. He straddles the box as shown in Figure 11.

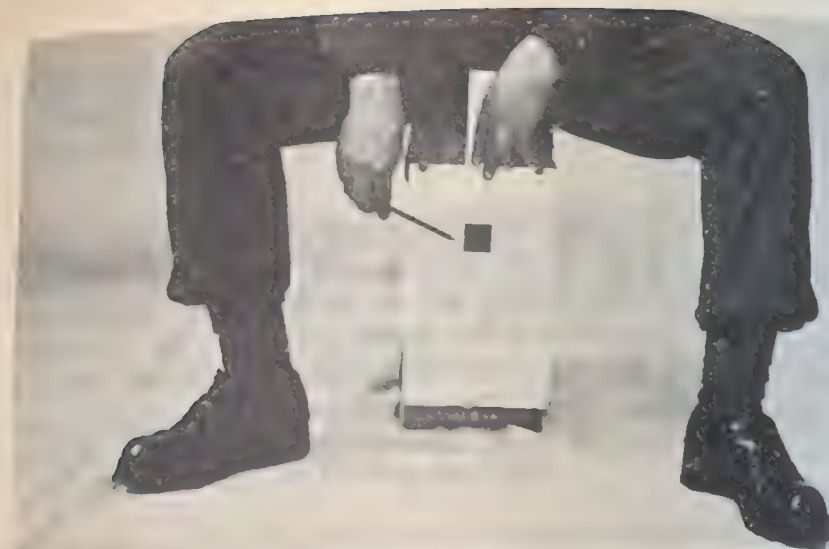


Figure 11—Aiming Box—Master

- b. *Pupil*—This soldier will have an aiming box and his SMG with butt folded. He will place himself approximately ten yards from the master, and place his SMG in the grooves of the box and aimed roughly towards the master. He will lie down behind the box as shown in Figure 12, and align his sights roughly on the centre of the paper. He will ensure that the SMG and box do not move during the practice.



Figure 12—Aiming Box—Pupil

- c. The master will bring his aimer in front of the white paper and move it into position on instructions from the pupil, (hand signals usually sufficient) until the pupil is satisfied that he has a correct sight picture. At this point, the master will mark the sheet with his pencil through the hole in the aimer. Three aims will be taken by the pupil, ensuring that the boxes and SMG are not disturbed in any way. The master will then join the three pencil marks with straight lines, thus forming a triangle. The size of this triangle will be analyzed and discussed between the instructor and pupil. An acceptable size is one-inch triangle at thirty feet. The master and pupil then rotate. This practice can be repeated as often as necessary.

18. Firing a Shot

- a. *Breathing*—Explain that during the short period between aiming and firing the shot, the firer will have to restrain his breathing to ensure absolute steadiness. The best way for him to feel completely at ease and avoid strain, is to take a deep breath when the aim is approximately correct and then exhale, leaving the lungs almost, but not quite deflated. At this time, the aim should be verified and then the weapon fired.
- b. *Trigger Control*
- (1) Explain that quite often the difference between good and poor marksmanship is the ability to press the trigger correctly. Every shot should be a surprise to the firer. Misses and poor shooting result from spoiling an aim just as the SMG is fired by jerking the trigger, flinching or unnecessary body movement. Emphasize that good shooting will result if the firer does not know when the discharge will take place. This is achieved by applying a steady squeeze to the trigger when the firer is satisfied with his aim.
 - (2) Explain and demonstrate the method of operating the trigger:
 - (a) Grasp the pistol grip firmly with the right hand and put the first joint of the forefinger on the trigger. Squeeze the trigger straight to the rear to avoid side pressure pulling the weapon off the aim. Continue pressing straight back until the weapon fires. Emphasize that this is an independent movement of the forefinger.
 - (b) When the change lever is set at "R", release the trigger completely before firing another shot.

- (c) If the firer finds he is taking too long to fire the shot and his aim becomes strained, he should release the trigger, relax and start again.

Practise the squad in breathing, aiming and trigger operation.

- c. *Follow Through*—Explain that the aim and hold must be maintained at least until the round has left the barrel. After waiting a short while, the firer will re-align his sights and carry on firing, or, when no immediate firing is to follow, bring the weapon out of aim, set the change lever to "S" and relax.
- d. *Calling the Shot*—Explain that shots are called by imagining the target to be a clock with the centre of the clock face in the centre of the target. Give the squad some examples. Impress upon the squad that a good shot must be able to call his shot before it is indicated. Inability to do so means that the firer did not know his point of aim when the shot was fired.

19. Types of Fire

Explain that the type of fire can be changed by moving the change lever. By setting the change lever at "R", the gun will fire single rounds. By setting it at "A", it will fire bursts.

20. Method of Firing

Explain that the method of firing will depend on the situation. As a guide, the following methods are suggested:

- Whenever time permits, the gun will be fired in single rounds, from the shoulder, using the sights.
- When the shot must be hurried and the target is some distance away, the gun will be fired in short bursts from the shoulder, using rough alignment (without using sights). This combines fair accuracy with speed.
- In an emergency (close target), the gun will be fired in bursts from the waist, the soldier either stationary or on the move. Accuracy however will be improved, if it is possible to halt momentarily.

21. Stop and Make Safe

Explain and demonstrate:

- "STOP"—On this command being given to the firer, he will remove his finger from the trigger and await further orders.

- "MAKE SAFE"—Should it be necessary to move with a magazine on the gun, it must first be "Made Safe";
 - unload as previously taught,
 - put on full magazine,
 - change lever to "S".

22. Confirmation

Practice the squad in complete sequence of firing a shot:

- Holding;
 - good body position,
 - holding with the left hand,
 - holding with the right hand.
- Aiming;
 - sight picture,
 - breathing.
- Trigger Control;
 - squeeze,
 - follow through.
- After the round is fired;
 - declaration,
 - re-alignment if the firer is about to re-fire, or relaxation if there is no further firing.

NOTE: The completion of this stage provides a logical break period.

23. Standing Supported Position

Explain and demonstrate:

- This position is adopted when in a fire trench or when firing from behind high cover.
- The firer leans against the front of the cover, his left forearm rested on the cover. His left elbow is under the gun and on solid support. His right elbow may either be held up or on solid support. He holds the SMG in the normal way, with both shoulders kept as level as possible.



Figure 13—Standing Supported Position

24. **Standing Unsupported Position**

Explain and demonstrate:

- a. This position is adopted when it is necessary to fire quickly at a fleeting target, or when there is no time to adopt another position. It can also be used for firing over high cover which does not offer support.
- b. *Firing*—The firer turns half right and moves his left foot out to the left, bending both knees so that the body is bent slightly forward, in the manner of a boxer. The weapon is held in the normal manner.

25. **Firing from the Waist**

Explain and demonstrate:

- a. On meeting an enemy at point blank range and without time to fire from the shoulder, the SMG can be fired from the waist. This should only be done in an emergency and at very short range.
- b. To fire in this way, point the gun at the enemy as in Figure 15a, and fire a burst of sufficient duration to kill, correcting the aim while firing.
- c. If time permits, jump around quickly to face the enemy squarely. Put the butt, or if the butt is folded, the butt cap, in the middle of the stomach with the head right over the barrel as in Figure 15b. The method used will depend on the situation.



Figure 14—Standing Unsupported Position

26. **Other Positions**

- a. Although the SMG can be fired from other positions, such as sitting or kneeling, the hold will never vary.
- b. Demonstrate sitting and kneeling positions.

27. **Confirmation**

Confirm by practice and questions, and clarify any class difficulties.

29. **Summarize the main teaching points.**

30. **Closing Statement.** The next period will deal with (Lesson 5) how the SMG works and what to do if it fails to fire.



a

b

Figure 15—Waist Firing

LESSON 5—MECHANISM, IMMEDIATE ACTION AND STOPPAGES AIM

1. To teach the mechanism of the SMG, the immediate action (IA) to take when the gun fails to fire, and how to correct stoppages.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. One.

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. **Stores and Training Aids**
SMG complete (one per student).
4. **Class Arrangement**
 - a. For mechanism, seated in a semi-circle.
 - b. For the remainder of the lesson, in extended line on the instructor's right.

5. Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson

- a. The lesson is presented by the following sequence;
 - (1) the backward action by explanation, demonstration and imitation,
 - (2) the forward action by explanation, demonstration and practice,
 - (3) Immediate Action by explanation, demonstration and practice,
 - (4) stoppages by explanation and practice,
 - (5) Immediate Action by night, by explanation, demonstration and practice.
- b. The instructor must stress that the one IA for the SMG remedies most of the causes which may prevent the gun from firing. This IA is "cock and look". What is seen indicates the action the firer must take to remedy any one of the various possible stoppages. Whatever action is required, should be reasoned out by the student with some assistance from the instructors.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

6. Preliminaries

Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

7. Revision

- a. Load and unload.
- b. Characteristics—blowback action and change lever.

8. Approach

- a. Explain that in this period, the soldier will be taught how the SMG works, and the remedy if it fails to fire.
- b. The period will cover the backward and forward action of the breech block and also the various stoppages that may occur, and the method of clearing them.
- c. An understanding of the mechanism of the SMG will greatly assist the firer in remedying any stoppages. If the gun is properly maintained, stoppages other than an empty magazine should rarely occur. When the gun fails to fire or stops firing, a drill referred to as Immediate Action (IA) must be carried out. IA will remedy most stoppages. IA is not complete until the gun has been re-aimed and fired.

9. Mechanism

- a. Explain, demonstrate and have the squad imitate the backward action, using actual guns:
 - (1) when the cartridge is fired, the propellant gases exert an equal pressure against the bullet and the cartridge casing; the pressure of the gases on the casing, forces the empty casing and breech block to the rear, compressing the return spring,
 - (2) during the backward movement of the breech block, the extractor holds the empty casing; when the empty casing comes in contact with the ejector, it is ejected through the ejection opening.
- b. Explain, demonstrate and have the squad imitate the forward action:
 - (1) when the breech block reaches the limit of its backward movement with the change lever at "A", or when the trigger is pressed with the change lever at "R", it is forced forward by the compressed return spring,
 - (2) in its forward movement, the breech block comes in contact with the top round in the magazine, feeding it into the chamber,
 - (3) the breech block then pushes the round into the chamber and fires it just as the forward movement ceases; during the forward movement of the round from the magazine, the firing pin on the breech block cannot come in contact with the cap of the cartridge until the round is actually in the chamber; this provides the mechanical safety for the weapon,
 - (4) the extractor grips the casing on its final movement forward.

10. Confirmation

Question the squad on the backward and forward action. Permit the use of the gun for describing answers.

11. Immediate Action

- a. Explain and demonstrate that, whatever the reason for the stoppage, the IA will always start with three instinctive actions by the fire;
 - (1) return to load position,
 - (2) cock the gun,
 - (3) cant gun and look into the ejection opening.

- b. Explain that what they observe in the ejection opening, will indicate what action will be taken to remedy that particular stoppage in order to complete IA. Bring out by questions and explanations, what the appropriate action will be;
 - (1) if the magazine is empty; change it and go on firing,
OR
 - (2) if there are rounds in the magazine, and no obstruction in the breech, push the magazine fully home and go on firing,
OR
 - (3) if there is an obstruction, cant the gun to the right and shake it out; check the chamber to see it is clear, go on firing,
OR
 - (4) if there is a live round in the chamber, remove the magazine, ensure the change lever is at "R" and fire the gun; replace the magazine and go on firing; in battle it is only necessary to partially remove magazine to clear this stoppage.
- c. Practice the squad on IA using the following, words of command:
 - (1) "Guns firing all right" — "Gun stops, empty magazine" or "Rounds in magazine" — "Gun firing all right",
 - (2) "Gun firing all right" — "Gun stops, obstruction" — "Clear" — "Gun firing all right",
 - (3) "Gun firing all right" — "Gun stops, live round in chamber" — "Gun firing all right".

12. Stoppages

- a. Explain and demonstrate that there may be instances when the IA will not clear the weapon and further action must be taken:
 - (1) if, on trying to shake out the obstruction, it does not come out, it will be necessary to remove the magazine; at this time, the obstruction may either fall out or can be taken out by hand; if the obstruction is jammed into the lips of the magazine, check the magazine for damage,
 - (2) if a stoppage should occur and the action cannot be cocked by hand, remove the magazine, place the sling around the cocking handle and give it a sharp jerk to cock it; ensure that the gun is kept pointing at the target throughout this action,

- (3) mechanical breakdowns caused by broken or damaged parts are rare, but may occur and cause a stoppage; such breakdowns can only be remedied by an armorer.
- b. Practice the squad in clearing stoppages using the following words of command:
 - (1) "Gun firing all right" — "Gun stops, obstruction" — "will not clear" — "Clear" — "Gun firing all right",
 - (2) "Gun firing all right" — "Gun stops" — "will not cock" — "Gun firing all right".

13. IA at Night

Explain and demonstrate the method of carrying out IA in darkness:

- a. Cock the gun.
- b. Set the change lever to "S".
- c. Feel inside the ejection opening and determine the cause of the stoppage.
- d. Carry on with IA.

CONCLUSION

- 14. Confirm the lesson by practice and questions, and clarify any class difficulties.
- 15. Summarize the main teaching points.

16. **Closing Statement.** This concludes the instructional part of the SMG and all that remains is to achieve a high standard of firing and handling.

SECTION 2—ADVANCED WEAPON TRAINING

LESSON 6—BAYONET TRAINING

AIM

- 1. To teach the use of the bayonet with the SMG.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

- 2. Two.

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

- 3. **Stores and Training Aids**
 - SMG (one per soldier)
 - Bayonet (one per soldier)
 - Bayonet dummies

4. Training Area

Outside area. A built up or wooded area is preferable.

5. Dress and Equipment

Battle order.

6. Class Arrangement

- a. When demonstrating the point, the squad will be positioned on the instructor's right. The instructor will be facing the dummy approximately 10 yards from it.
- b. During the initial practice of the point, the squad will be in file facing the dummies.

7. Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson

The lesson is presented in the following sequence:

- a. Explanation and demonstration of the point and lunge at an enemy.
- b. Squad practice of the point and lunge.
- c. Squad practice over a pre-arranged, but simple course containing several dummies.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

8. Preliminaries

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS and fix bayonets.

9. Revision

Practice the squad in loading, leaving weapons cocked with change lever at "S".

10. Approach

- a. Explain that in the next two periods, the soldier will learn how to use his bayonet instinctively.
- b. The bayonet is still a useful weapon since experience has shown that even in modern warfare, occasions have arisen when the use or threat of the bayonet had a decisive effect. The bayonet on the SMG, is particularly useful when on patrols, in woods, villages or other confined spaces, or at night under certain conditions of close combat, or to close with the enemy when ammunition is expended.

11. **The Point**

- a. Explain and demonstrate that when closing with the enemy, should the SMG fail to fire or the magazine become empty and there is insufficient time to reload, the soldier should instinctively use his bayonet.
- b. The best method is to point the bayonet at the enemy and, using full weight of the body, lunge forward.

12. The following commands should be used to practice the point and lunge:

- a. "LOAD",
- b. "ADVANCE" (at the walk),
- c. "FIRE" (on the move),
- d. "GUN STOPS" (enemy too close to remedy stoppage),
- e. "KILL" (instinctive use of bayonet),
- f. "PASS THROUGH" (continue past dummy),
- g. REMEDY STOPPAGE.

13. Practice the squad over a simple course as shown in Figure 16. Repeat this practice and insist on speed of action, quick thinking, and aggressiveness.

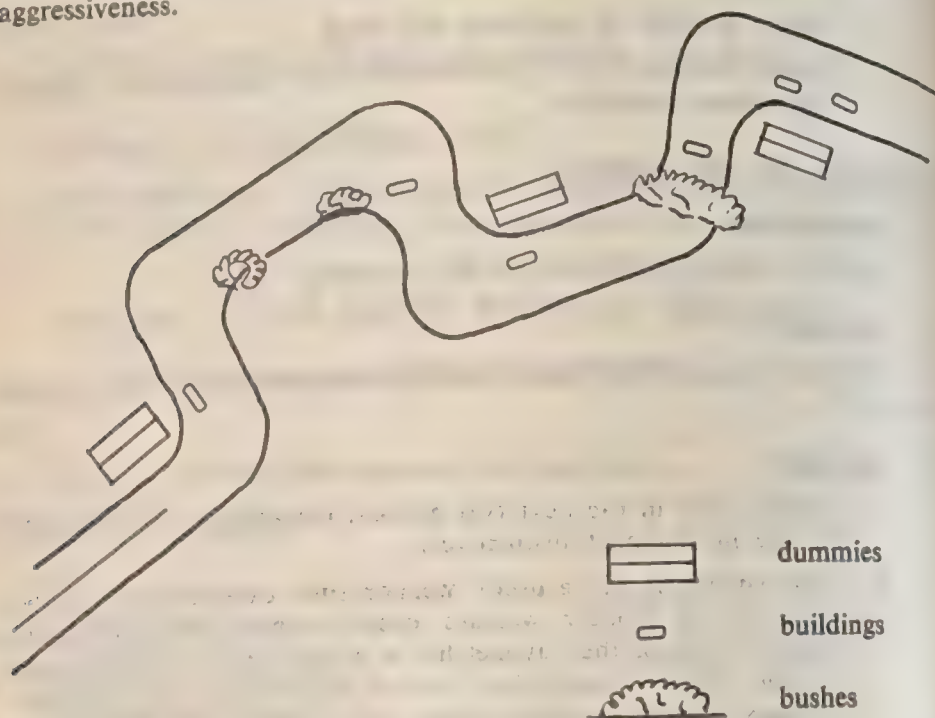


Figure 16—Suggested Bayonet Training Course

CONCLUSION

14. Clarify any squad difficulties.
15. Summarize—quick thinking, speed and aggressiveness.
16. **Closing Statement**—use of the bayonet must be practised until it is instinctive.

LESSON 7—NIGHT HANDLING PRACTICE**AIM**

1. To practise handling of the SMG in darkness.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Two (this can be repeated as often as necessary).

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES3. **Stores and Training Aids**

SMG complete	(one per soldier)
Cleaning kits	(one per soldier)
Dark eyeshields	(four coloured anti-gas eyeshields stapled together)
Drill rounds	(20 drill rounds per soldier)

4. **Training Area**

Outside or squad rooms.

5. **Class Arrangement**

- a. The lesson is broken into the following phases;
 - (1) stripping and assembling,
 - (2) cleaning,
 - (3) magazine filling,
 - (4) loading and unloading,
 - (5) Immediate Action.
- b. The amount of time spent on each phase, will depend on the ability shown.

7. **Special Information**

The condition of total darkness must be obtained to make this practice of value. To enable the instructor to supervise the squad, illumination is necessary. For this reason, darkened goggles should be used in preference to a darkened room or the outdoors at night.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

8. Preliminaries

- a. Issue cleaning materials (rags, oil).
- b. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
- c. Issue darkened goggles.
- d. Issue drill rounds.

9. Revision

Characteristics. Uses of SMG in street fighting, patrols and wood clearing.

10. Approach

- a. Explain that the soldier will be practised during the next two periods, in the handling and care of the SMG during darkness.
- b. Since most fighting is done at night, it is essential to be able to care for and handle the weapon in the dark.
- c. A soldier must be able to fill the magazines, load and unload, remedy stoppages, and clean the SMG using the sense of touch alone.

11. Stripping and Assembling

- a. Check that goggle do not permit entry of light.
- b. Squad to strip and assemble a gun as taught, but leaving the sling on the weapon. Instructor to check that the sequence is followed and the parts are laid out as taught.
- c. Check that the weapon is tested on completion of the assembly.

12. Cleaning

- a. The instructor will specify the part to be cleaned, and will check that stripping is limited to that part only. For example, the barrel can be cleaned without any stripping.
- b. To test the squad on all actions, by having them do actions under control. The instructor must keep note of errors and after the practice, he must point them out to the individual who made them.

13. Magazine Filling, Loading and Unloading

The instructor will check that all actions are correct and that the magazines are checked by touch before being placed on the gun.

14. Immediate Action

The instructor will practice the squad in the IA, ensuring actions are carried out as taught for Night IA.

15. Competition

- a. At this stage, a competition may be run on an individual or team basis.
- b. Practice squad in correcting the errors made in the competition.
- c. Announce the winning team or individual.

CONCLUSION

16. Stress the importance of being able to handle the SMG in darkness.
17. **Closing Statement.** The next period of night training will be (Chapter Lesson 13) Daylight Preparation for Night Firing.

LESSON 8—SMG OBSTACLE PRACTICE

AIM

1. To practice the soldier in the correct handling of the SMG when crossing obstacles.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. One.

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. Stores and Training Aids

SM complete (one per soldier)

Cleaning kit (one per soldier)

4. Training Area

- a. A suitable obstacle course should be used where possible.
- b. Any open piece of ground may be used with improvised obstacles

5. Dress and Equipment

Battle order.

6. Class Arrangement

- a. For the introduction, the squad should be together.
- b. For the practice, soldiers should work individually or as two-man teams (several teams may be working concurrently).

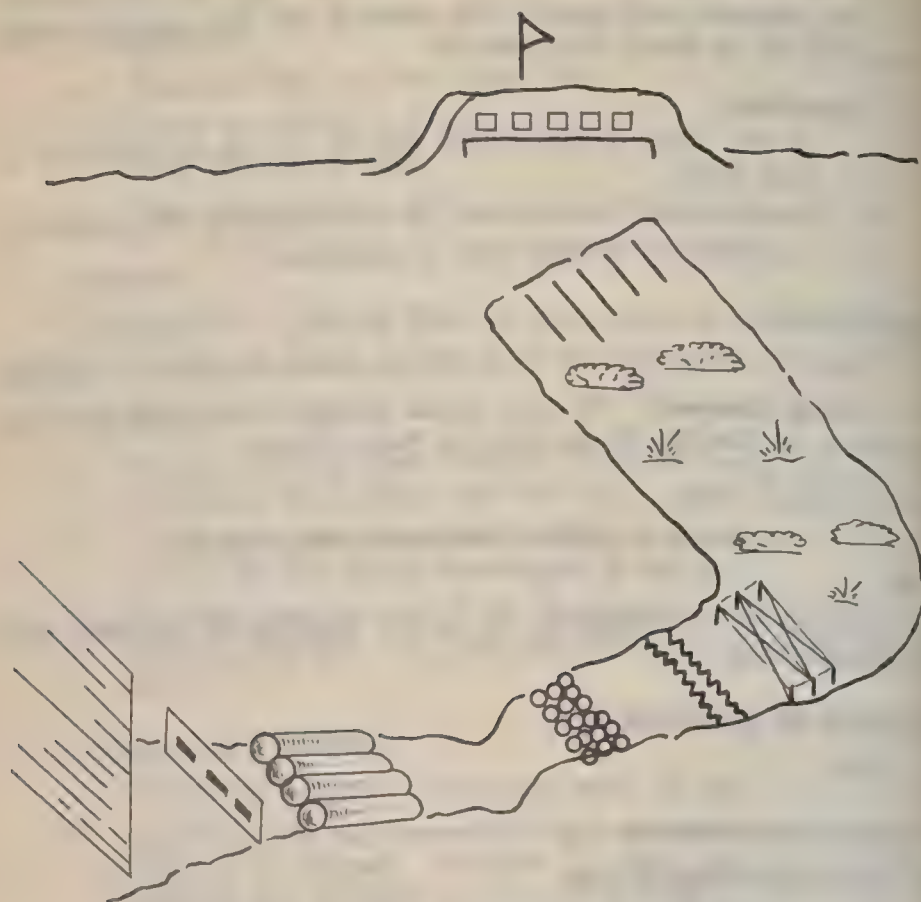


Figure 17—Suggested SMG Obstacle Course

7. Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson

The number of phases in this lesson is suggested as a guide, but can be varied to suit local conditions. All phases should include adopting proper fire positions.

8. Special Information

The course should be repeated at least twice. The first time, the instructor should emphasize the tactical and physical crossing of the obstacles; the second time, he should concentrate on the care and handling of the SMG. It is essential that some form of competition be introduced to maintain interest.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

9. Preliminaries

- a. SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
- b. Detail the teams where necessary.

10. Revision

The cause of stoppages.

PHASE 1

11. The team negotiates conventional obstacles such as walls, culverts, ditches. Check that the SMG is not handled carelessly.

PHASE 2

12. The team crosses various types of wire fence. Check that they do not permit the sling to catch in the wire.

PHASE 3

13. The team crosses open ground employing the various crawls. Check that every effort is made to keep the SMG out of sand, mud and dirt.

PHASE 4

14. The team must strip and clean the SMG. This should be done in a fire trench, or other confined space. Where this is not possible, it should be carried out in the prone position.

PHASE 5

15. This phase should include an interesting range practice, or if facilities do not exist, conduct aiming practice as shown in Lesson 4.

CONCLUSION

16. The results of the competition should be announced.
17. Stress the necessity for proper care of the SMG at all times.

SECTION 3—TESTS OF ELEMENTARY TRAINING

AIMS OF TESTS OF ELEMENTARY TRAINING

1. Tests of Elementary Training (TOETs) are conducted for four reasons:

- To ensure that the soldier has reached an efficient standard before he begins range practices.
- To ensure that trained soldiers maintain their efficiency.
- To find out if any details of elementary training have been overlooked.
- To assist in determining what proportion of time should be allotted to various subjects during annual refresher training.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

- Three.

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. Instructional Personnel

- One officer — controlling
Five instructors — testing
One instructor — recording.

4. Stores and Training Aids

As listed in details of tests.

5. Training Area

Outside. In bad weather, squad rooms may be used.

6. Class Arrangement

The squad should be controlled so that those who have been tested, are separated from those awaiting or undergoing testing.

7. Guide to the Conduct of Tests

- Test No 1 — Stand 1
Test No 2 and 3 — Stand 2
Test No 4 — Stand 3
Test No 5 — Stand 4
Test No 6 — Stand 5

- If the soldier FAILS any test, other than Test No 1, "Magazine Filling", he has FAILED the TOETs.

CONDUCT OF THE TESTS

- Refer to pages 42 and 43. ~~42-43~~ -50

SECTION 3—TESTS OF ELEMENTARY TRAINING

Test No (a)	Subject (b)	Stores Required (c)	Conditions (d)	Marking (e)
1	Magazine Filling	30 rd magazine	On the word "GO" the man fills his magazine with 10 rds.	8 seconds—10 points 10 seconds—5 points If a round is dropped and put dirty into magazine—FAIL
2	Loading	SMG and magazine	Start with man in load position, change lever at "R", magazine in his pouch and pouch done up. On the command "LOAD", he loads. Time to be taken from command "LOAD" until he has loaded. He must do up his pouch; this is not included in the time limit, but is included in the test.	All actions must be correct before any mark can be given. 4 seconds—10 points 7 seconds—8 points 10 seconds—6 points Over 12 seconds—FAIL
3	Unloading	SMG and magazine	At the end of Test No 2, order "UNLOAD". Time to be taken from command "UNLOAD" until the man has unloaded. He must put the magazine in his pouch and fasten pouch; this is not included in the time limit, but is included in the test.	All actions must be correct before any mark can be given. 6 seconds—10 points 9 seconds—8 points 12 seconds—6 points Over 15 seconds—FAIL
4	Stripping and Assembling	SMG with magazine and sling	Tell the man to strip the SMG; clean before firing, inspect and then assemble. Test SMG after assembling.	No mistakes —10 points One mistake — 8 points Two mistakes — 6 points More than two mistakes—FAIL

CHAPTER 2

RANGE COURSES

SECTION 1—GENERAL

AIM OF RANGE COURSE

1. The aim of range courses is twofold:
 - a. To prove the soldier is fit for battle through his ability to handle and fire his weapon.
 - b. To give the soldier faith in the weapon and in his ability to handle it effectively.

SCOPE OF SMG RANGE COURSES

2. The range courses in this chapter take the soldier progressively from the novice stage to the trained soldier stage. The courses can be conducted on any type of range but, listed below, are the ranges for which they have been prepared:

- a. Introductory Course — Mechanical Target Range (Page 49) 76
— Conventional Range (Page 50) 45
- b. Zeroing — Conventional Range 30 yard or 100 yard.
- c. Pre-Classification Course — Mechanical Target Range (Pages 55 and 56) 63
— Conventional Range (Pages 57 and 58) 64-65
- d. Classification Course — Mechanical Target Range (Pages 61 and 62) 68-69
— Conventional Range (Pages 63 and 64) 70-71
- e. Daylight Preparation — Mechanical Target or Conventional for Night Firing — Range (Pages 67 and 68) 74-75
- f. SMG Night Firing — Mechanical or Conventional Range Course — (Pages 71 and 72) 78-79.
- g. Advanced Range Course — Field Firing Range.

3. During rangework, the instructor will stand to the left rear of the firer, to carry out supervision. Particular emphasis must be placed on the necessity of keeping the weapon pointing toward the target at all times during range practices.

Test No (a)	Subject (b)	Stores Required (c)	Conditions (d)	Marking (e)
5	Handling	SMG with sling Magazine in pouch Targets set up	Tell the man to sling the SMG around his neck. "LOAD"— ADVANCE—TARGET RIGHT— (OR LEFT)—GUN STOPS— OBSTRUCTION—GUN FIRING ALL RIGHT—STOP— MAKE SAFE—UNLOAD"	No mistakes — 10 points One mistake — 8 points Two mistakes — 6 points More than two mistakes—FAIL
6	Aiming	SMG Two aiming boxes Aimer Pencil and paper	SMG and boxes set up, 30 feet apart. Must attain a one inch group in three attempts	Smaller than one inch—10 points Exactly one inch — 8 points Larger than one inch—FAIL

Below is information dealing with the conduct of each range course:

a. *Introductory Course*

- (1) this is the first time the man will fire the SMG,
- (2) practices are designed to confirm magazine filling, firing positions, holding, aiming and trigger control,
- (3) targets can be scored for the sake of interest, but will not be recorded,
- (4) soldiers must be supervised closely, but aided only when necessity dictates,
- (5) range procedure should be taught while soldiers perform the actions; explain the use of the flags and employment of waiting relays,
- (6) cleaning before and after firing is practised,
- (7) during this course, weapons should be "rough-zeroed".

b. *Zeroing*

Zeroing SMG to individual requirements.

c. *Pre-Classification Course*

- (1) practices are similar to those conducted during Classification Course, except timings are lengthened,
- (2) confirms same skills as Introductory Course, as well as zeroing,
- (3) close supervision is still required,
- (4) targets will be scored, and only those who pass should be allowed to attempt the Classification Course.

d. *Classification Course*

- (1) by passing this course, the soldier has proven he has met the required standard,
- (2) results of this course must be entered on the soldier's Individual Training Record,
- (3) soldiers should be supervised, but must carry out actions without help.

e. *Daylight Preparation for Night Firing*

This is not a compulsory range course, but is recommended. It provides an easily controlled method of introducing the soldier to night firing;

f. *Night Firing Course*

- (1) this is not a compulsory range course, but is recommended,
- (2) as a soldier fights mainly at night or in half light, it is to his advantage to be familiar with these conditions.

g. *Advanced Range Course*

- (1) some ideas for further training of trained soldiers are included here,
- (2) a high degree of interest and competition must be introduced.

TEMPLATE OF DANGER AREA

5. Below is shown the template for the SMG. Any field firing or areas other than defined ranges, must allow for the angles and distances shown.

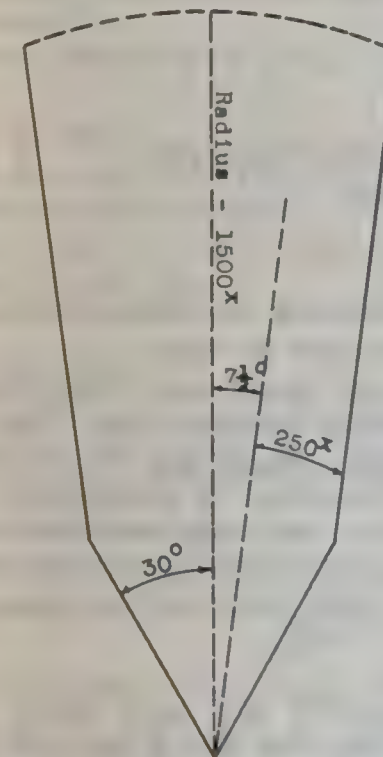


Figure 18— Sub Machine Gun Danger Area for Field Firing

SECTION 2—RANGE COURSES

LESSON 9—INTRODUCTORY COURSE

AIM

1. To confirm skills learned, and introduce live firing of SMG.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Three. (For a group of 30 soldiers).

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. **Stores and Training Aids**
 SMG (1 per soldier)
 Cleaning kits (1 per soldier)
 Oil, rags
 Four figure 11 targets in a frame, or mechanical targets
 Maximum 40 rounds of ammunition per soldier
 First Aid kit and stretcher
 Screwdriver $\frac{1}{4}$ inch
 Whistle
5. **Transport**
 TCVs as required
 Ambulance vehicle
6. **Training Area**
 30 yards, or mechanical target range.
7. **Dress and Equipment**
 Fighting order.
8. **Class Arrangement**
 - a. Grouped in semi-circle for introduction and demonstrations.
 - b. Organized into relays for firing.
 - c. Broken into small groups under supervision of an NCO for practice in cleaning before and after firing.
9. **Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson**
 - a. *Method of Presentation.* A demonstrator should be used to demonstrate firing and range procedures, while the instructor comments on his actions and controls the group.
 - b. As this is the initial practice in live firing, all firing should be conducted at the halt.
10. **Special Information**
 - a. The targets used for this course consist of four Figure 11 targets in a frame, each with a four inch black aiming mark, or one mechanical target.
 - b. During the course, SMGs can be "rough-zeroed".

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

11. Preliminaries

- a. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
- b. Organize relays and fill magazines.
- c. Carry out cleaning before firing.

12. Approach

Explain that this lesson will confirm whether the soldier has learned the previous lessons covered. Stress that to fire the SMG effectively, the soldier must combine accuracy, speed and the ability to keep the gun firing again if it should stop.

13. Introductory Firing

Conduct of range practice: *detailed on pages 56-57*

a. Stage 1:

- (1) position squad where they can observe demonstration,
- (2) demonstrator to demonstrate practices,
- (3) conducting officer to control firer and comment on the demonstration,
- (4) questions from or to the group;

b. Stage 2:

- (1) form up relays,
- (2) move first relay to 30 yard firing point,
- (3) conduct practices as detailed,
- (4) waiting relays will score if mechanical targets are used,
- (5) repeat for each relay.

CONCLUSION

14.
 - a. Clean up after firing.
 - b. Clean up range.
 - c. Inspect weapons and pouches and obtain a verbal declaration from each firer that he has no live rounds or empty casings.
15. Announce the individual scores.
16. Explain that the next range practice will consists of:
 - a. Zeroing the sights to the individual firer (Lesson 10),
 OR
 - b. The Pre-Classification Course (Lesson 11).

NOTE: Lesson 10 should only be conducted for soldiers who are permanently issued an SMG. For others, "rough zeroing" of SMG during the Introductory Course is sufficient.

INTRODUCTORY COURSE—MECHANICAL TARGET RANGE

AIM: To confirm skills learned and introduce the firing of the SMG.

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
1	Deliberate	One—Mechanical	75	10	To be fired from the fire trench, using sight.	10	Scoring one point per hit. No time limit. Rough zeroing can be done at this time.
2	Deliberate	One—Mechanical	40	5	To be fired standing, using the sights. Must return to the waist position after each shot. Change lever at "R".	5	Scoring one point per hit. No time limit.
3	Deliberate	One—Mechanical	35	5	To be fired from the kneeling or sitting position using the sights. Change lever at "R".	5	Scoring one point per hit. Time limit for each exposure; five seconds.
4	Quick Shooting	One—Mechanical	25	20	To be fired in four or five bursts by sense of direction, from the waist. Five exposures.	5	Scoring one point per hit. Time limit for each exposure; eight seconds.

TOTAL ROUNDS 40 HPS 25

SCORING

PASS—15
FAIL—14 and below

INTRODUCTORY COURSE—CONVENTIONAL RANGE

AIM: To confirm skills learned and introduce the firing of the SMG.

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
1	Deliberate	One Figure 11 A, black 4 inch patch in centre of target	30	5	Sighting. To be fired from the fire trench using the sights. Change lever at "R".	5	Scoring one point per hit. No time limit. This practice to be used as a "rough zero". Targets to be examined by firer.
2	Deliberate	One Figure 11 as in Practice No 1	30	5	To be fired from the kneeling position using the sights. Change lever at "R".	5	Scoring one point per hit. No time limit.
3	Quick Shooting	One Figure 11 as in Practice No 1	30	5	To be fired in bursts standing, using sights. Must return to the waist position after each burst. Change lever at "A".	20	Scoring one point per hit. Time limit eight seconds.
4	Quick Shooting	One Figure 11 as in Practice No 1	20	20	To be fired in four or five bursts by sense of direction, from the waist, in either stance.	20	Scoring one point per hit. Time limit eight seconds.

TOTAL ROUNDS 35

HPS 35

SCORING

PASS—20
FAIL—19 and below

LESSON 10—ZEROING

AIM

1. To zero the SMG.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Three periods (for 30 men).

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. **Instructional Personnel**
One officer (range officer)
One NCO for every three firers
4. **Stores and Training Aids**
SMGs (one per soldier)
Cleaning kits (one per soldier)
Oil and rags
For a 100 yard range a four foot target with four inch aiming mark
For a 30 yard range, a Grouping Target
Screwdriver $\frac{1}{4}$ inch (one per NCO)
First aid kit and stretcher.
5. **Transport**
TCVs as required
Ambulance vehicle
6. **Training Area**
100 yard or 30 yard range.
7. **Class Arrangement**
Organized into relays for firing.
8. **Special Information**
 - a. Zeroing the sights, is the adjustment necessary to enable the rounds to hit the target at the point of aim, at the appropriate ranges. Whenever possible, the SMG will be zeroed from 100 yards. However, it is possible to zero the SMG from 25 yards. Results of adjustments applicable to either range are shown below. Adjustments should be made on the result of a five round group. No adjustment should be made where a group is smaller than eight inches at 100 yards or two inches at 25 yards.

VERTICAL ADJUSTMENT

FORESIGHT

Sight Adjustment	Movement of MPI	
	25 yards	100 yards
Half turn anti-clockwise (180°)	1" lower	2" lower
Half turn clockwise (180°)	1" higher	2" higher

LATERAL ADJUSTMENT

REAR SIGHT

Sight Adjustment	Movement of MPI	
	25 yards	100 yards
One half turn anti-clockwise (180°)	$\frac{3}{4}$ " right	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " right
One half turn clockwise (180°)	$\frac{3}{4}$ " left	3 $\frac{1}{4}$ " left

b. *Method of Zeroing*

- (1) to adjust the foresight to overcome vertical error;
 - (a) loosen the locking screw in front of the foresight blade,
 - (b) turn the foresight the required amount (clockwise will raise the MPI, anti-clockwise will lower the MPI),
 - (c) tighten the locking screw,
 - (d) re-fire to confirm the adjustment;
- (2) to adjust the rear sight to overcome lateral error;
 - (a) turn the large adjusting screw required number of turns (turning the screw clockwise will move the MPI to the left, turning it anti-clockwise will move the MPI right),
 - (b) re-fire to confirm the adjustment.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

9. Preliminaries

- a. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
- b. Organize relays and fill all magazines with five rounds.
- c. Clean before firing.

10. Approach

When the SMG is manufactured the sights are not adjusted for the individual firer. This will be done now.

11. Stage 1—First relay fires five round groups.

Stage 2—First relay examine targets and NCOs adjust sights as in paragraph 8 above.

Stage 3—First relay confirms adjustment by firing another group.

Stage 4—Repeat for successive relays.

CONCLUSION

12. a. Clean after firing.
 - b. Clean up range.
 - c. Inspect weapons and obtain verbal declaration.
13. Explain that the next range practice will be (Lesson 11) Pre-Classification Course.

LESSON 11—PRE-CLASSIFICATION COURSE

AIM

1. To prepare the soldier for the SMG classification.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Two (For a group of 30 men).

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. Instructional Personnel

One officer (range officer)

One NCO for every three firers

Where a conventional range is used, a butt party would be desirable
If mechanical targets are used, one further person to operate the buttons.

4. Stores and Training Aids

SMG (one per soldier)

Cleaning kit (one per soldier)

Two Figure 11 Targets superimposed on a six foot target

Figure 11 Targets on sticks

Figure 13 Targets on sticks

Maximum 47 rounds of ammunition per firer

First aid kit and stretcher

If mechanical targets are used, no other targets are necessary
Whistle.

5. Transport

TCVs as required

Ambulance vehicle

6. Training Area

100 yard or mechanical target range.

7. Dress and Equipment

Battle order.

8. Class Arrangement

- a. Grouped in semi-circle for introduction.
- b. Organized into relays for firing.
- c. Broken into small groups for cleaning before firing, under supervision.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

9. Preliminaries

- a. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
- b. Organize relays and fill magazines.
- c. Clean before firing.

10. Approach

- a. Explain that this course will give the soldier further practice with the SMG and prepare him for the Classification Course.
- b. This course will determine whether the soldier has reached a standard to progress to the Classification Course.
- c. REMEMBER THE IMMEDIATE ACTION

11. Pre-Classification Course

Conduct the practices detailed on either Plates ~~9 and 10~~ or Plates ~~11 and 12~~ *pages 63 or 64-65*

12. Scoring

If mechanical targets are used, the waiting relay will score for the firing relay. If conventional targets are used, scoring will be done at completion of each practice.

CONCLUSION

13. a. Clean after firing.

b. Clean up range.

c. Inspect weapons and obtain a verbal declaration.

14. Announce scores.

15. Explain that the next range practice will decide what standard the soldier has reached in his SMG firing.

SMG PRE-CLASSIFICATION COURSE—MECHANICAL TARGET RANGE

AIM: To prepare the soldier for the SMG classification.

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
1	Deliberate Single Rounds	Mechanical	75	5	1. To be fired from trench, if not available, prone position will be used.	Nil	Excellent opportunity to confirm zeroing; or in case of firers not permanently issued with SMG, to "rough zero" the weapon.
2	Deliberate Single Rounds	Mechanical	175 75	10	1. Firer will fire five rounds from the kneeling supported position at 175 yard target. 2. Firer will fire five rounds standing position at 75 yard target. Change lever at "R".	10	Scoring one point per hit.
3	Fire and movement.	Mechanical	175 75	12	1. Firer to be standing at rear stake. 2. On command "ADVANCE", firer moves forward. 3. On each exposure, firer will halt and engage his target from position of his own choosing 4. Firer may fire two rounds if required, at each exposure. 5. Command to be used after each exposure will be "CHANGE LEVER 'S'—ADVANCE".	5	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Time limit and sequence of each exposure: 75—7 seconds 175—10 seconds 75—7 seconds 175—7 seconds 175—5 seconds
4	Quick Shooting	Mechanical	75	20	1. Firer in "ALERT" position between exposures. 2. To be fired in bursts from the shoulder. 3. Change lever at "S" prior to practice.	8	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Exposure to be of five seconds. 3. Eight exposures will be given.

TOTAL ROUNDS 47

HPS 23

SCORING

PASS—15

FAIL—14 and below

SMG PRE-CLASSIFICATION COURSE—CONVENTIONAL RANGE

AIM: To prepare the soldier for the SMG classification.

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
1	Grouping Single Rounds	Two Figure 11 Targets superimposed on a six foot target	100	5	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To be fired from fire trench; if not available, prone position will be used. 2. No time limit. 3. Only one Figure 11 should be engaged. 	Nil	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Excellent opportunity to confirm zeroing. 2. Targets to be examined by fire. 3. Firer should re-fire if his group is not acceptable. 4. Acceptable group; eight inches.
2	Deliberate Single Rounds	As above	100	10	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firer will fire five rounds, prone position in the open. 2. Five rounds from a kneeling position, using the sights. 3. Change lever at "R". 4. No time limit. 	10	Scoring one point per hit.
3	Fire and Movement Single Rounds and Bursts	One Figure 11	100 75 50	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firer standing at 100 yards. SMG loaded. 2. On appearance of Figure 11 Target, adopts a sitting position and fires two rounds using sights. 3. "CHANGE LEVER "S"—ADVANCE to 75 YARDS—HALT". 4. On appearance of Figure 11 Target, adopts a kneeling position and fires two rounds using sights. 5. "CHANGE LEVER "S"—ADVANCE to 50 YARDS—HALT". 6. On appearance of Figure 13 Target, remains standing and fires remaining rounds in one burst from shoulder. 	8	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Stress should be on accurate shooting rather than on time factor. 3. Exposure times: 100 yards—10 seconds 75 yards—8 seconds 50 yards—4 seconds 4. If no built party used, timings must be controlled by whistle.

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No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
4	Fire and Movement Single Rounds and Bursts	One Figure 11 One Figure 13	50 20	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Firer standing at 50 yards, SMG loaded. 2. On appearance of Figure 11 Target, adopts kneeling position and fires two quick shots from the shoulder, using sights. 3. Repeat Paras 1 and 2. 4. "CHANGE LEVER "S"—ADVANCE to 20 YARDS—HALT". 5. On appearance of Figure 13 Target, fires bursts from the waist. 	16	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Exposure timings: 50 yards—6 seconds 20 yards—4 seconds.

65

TOTAL ROUNDS 39

HPS 34

SCORING

PASS—24

FAIL—23 and below

LESSON 12—CLASSIFICATION COURSE

AIM

1. To qualify the soldier on the SMG.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Three (For a group of 30 men).

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. Instructional Personnel

One officer (range officer)

One NCO per firer (scoring)

If mechanical targets are used, one further person to operate the buttons

Where a conventional range is used, a butt party will be required.

4. Stores and Training Aids

SMG (1 per soldier)

Cleaning kit (1 per soldier)

Oil, rags

Two Figure 11 Targets superimposed on a six foot target.

Figure 11 Targets on sticks

If mechanical targets are used, no other targets are necessary.

Maximum 57 rounds of ammunition per firer

First aid kit and stretcher

Whistle.

5. Transport

TCVs as required

Ambulance vehicle

6. Training Area

Conventional or mechanical target classification range.

7. Dress and Equipment

Battle order.

8. Class Arrangement

a. Organized into relays for firing.

b. Broken into small groups for cleaning before firing under supervision.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

9. Preliminaries

- a. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS
- b. Organize relays and fill magazines.
- c. Clean before firing.

10. Approach

- a. Explain that this course will qualify the soldier on the SMG.
- b. Stress that all range firing is conducted with one aim, to ensure that the soldier will be able to kill the enemy in battle.
- c. Explain that the soldier will NOT receive assistance to clear any stoppages.

11. Classification Course

Conduct the practices as shown either on ~~Plates 13 and 14 or Plates 15, 16 and 17.~~ *pages 63 or 64-65*

CONCLUSION

12. a. Clean after firing.
- b. Clean up range,
- c. Inspect weapons and obtain a verbal declaration.
13. Record scores.
14. Explain that the soldier will now progress to more advanced firing practices.

SMG CLASSIFICATION—MECHANICAL TARGET RANGE

AIM: To qualify the soldier on the SMG.

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
1	Deliberate Single Rounds	Mechanical	100	5	1. Fire trench.	5	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Exposure time five seconds.
2	Shift of Aim Single Rounds	Mechanical	100 50	10	1. Fire trench.	10	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Time limit and sequence of each exposure: a. 50 yds—5 seconds 100 yds—7 seconds b. Targets to be exposed alternately, commencing at 50 yards.
3	Fire and Movement Single Rounds	Mechanical	100 50 150 100 100	6	1. Standing in front of fire trench, change lever at "R". 2. On command "ADVANCE", firer moves forward. 3. On each exposure, firer will halt and engage his target from position of his own choosing. 4. Firer will remain in his fire position until "ADVANCE" is given. 5. One extra round may be fired at any target missed.	5	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Time and sequence of each exposure: 100 yds—7 seconds 50 yds—5 seconds 150 yds—10 seconds 100 yds—7 seconds 100 yds—7 seconds

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
4	Quick Shooting Bursts	Mechanical	100 150 50 150 100	15	1. Standing in front of fire trench, change lever at "S". 2. On command "ADVANCE", firer moves forward 3. On each exposure, firer will halt and engage his target from position of his own choosing. 4. Firer will remain in his fire position until "ADVANCE" is given.	5	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Time and sequence of each exposure: 50 yds—3 seconds 100 yds—5 seconds 100 yds—5 seconds 50 yds—3 seconds 100 yds—5 seconds

TOTAL ROUNDS 36

HPS 30

NOTE: Interval between all exposures not to be more than 10 seconds nor less than three seconds.

SCORING

Marksmen —25 or above
First class —21—24
Second class—17

SMG CLASSIFICATION COURSE—CONVENTIONAL RANGE

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No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
1	Deliberate Single Rounds	Two Figure 11 Targets superimposed on a six foot target	100	5	1. Fire trench or prone.	5	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. No time limit.
2	Deliberate Single Rounds	As above	100	10	1. Fires five rounds at first target, from sitting position. 2. Fires five rounds at second target, from kneeling position.	10	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. No time limit.
3	Fire and Movement Single Round and Bursts	One Figure 11 One Figure 13	100 75 50 20	20	1. Firer standing at 100 yards, SMG loaded. 2. On exposure of Figure 11 Target, adopts a sitting position and fires two rounds. Remains sitting. 3. On next exposure of Figure 11 Target, adopts a kneeling position and fires two rounds. 4. "CHANGE LEVER—"S"—ADVANCE to 75 yards—HALT". 5. On exposure of Figure 11 Target, fires two rounds from the shoulder standing. 6. "CHANGE LEVER—"S"—ADVANCE to 50 yards—HALT". 7. On exposure of Figure 11 and Figure 13 Targets, fires two rounds at each target from the shoulder, standing. 8. "CHANGE LEVER—"S"—ADVANCE to 20 yards—HALT". 9. On exposure of Figure 13 Target, fires bursts from the waist.	20 2.	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Exposure timings: 100 yds—3 seconds 75 yds—6 seconds 50 yds—6 seconds 20 yds—5 seconds 3. If no butt party used, timings must be controlled by whistle.

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No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
4	Shift of Aim Single Rounds and Bursts	One Figure 11 One Figure 13	50 25 15	22	1. Firer standing at 50 ydrds, SMG loaded. 2. On exposure of Figure 11 Target, adopts a kneeling position and fires two rounds. 3. On next exposure, stands up and fires two rounds. 4. "CHANGE LEVER—"S"—ADVANCE to 25 yards—HALT". 5. On exposure of Figures 11 and 13, fires two rounds at Figure 11 from the shoulder, and a short burst at the Figure 13 from the waist. 6. "CHANGE LEVER—"S"—ADVANCE to 15 yards—HALT". 7. On exposure of Figures 11 and 13, engages both targets in bursts from the waist.	22	1. Scoring one point per hit. 2. Sequence of targets and length of exposure are as follows: One—Fig 11—50 yards 5 seconds One—Fig 11—50 yards 5 seconds One—Fig 11—25 yards 9 seconds One—Fig 13—25 yards 9 seconds One—Fig 11—15 yards 7 seconds One—Fig 13—15 yards 7 seconds 3. On simultaneous exposures, targets should be spaced four feet apart.

TOTAL ROUNDS 57

HPS 57

SCORING

Marksman —45

First class —37

Second class—30

LESSON 13—DAYLIGHT PREPARATION FOR NIGHT FIRING

AIM

1. To introduce the soldier to and prepare him for live firing at night.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Three (for a group of 30 men).

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. Instructional Personnel

One coach/marker per firer (to be obtained from waiting relay)
 One officer (range officer)
 One NCO per three firers
 If mechanical targets are used, one further person to operate the buttons.

4. Stores and Training Aids

SM (one per soldier)
 Cleaning kits (one per soldier)
 Oil and rags
 Dark eyeshields (four coloured anti-gas eyeshields stapled together) (one set per soldier)
 Marking tape
 Four foot targets
 Figure 11 or mechanical targets
 36 rounds of ammunition per soldier.
 Masking tape to cover sights
 First aid kit and stretcher.

5. Transport

TCVs as required
 Ambulance vehicle.

6. Training Area

The practices used in this lesson, are designed for a 50-yard or mechanical target range. It is possible to adopt these practices to a 25-yard range, by simply dividing the ranges, grouping capacity and scoring by two.

7. Class Arrangements

Divide the group into relays.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

8. Preliminaries

- a. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
- b. Preparation of the range;
 - (1) set up four foot targets,
 - (2) fill all magazines with nine rounds,
 - (3) lay tape at 50, 35 and 20 yards.
- c. Clean before firing.
- d. Cover sights with masking tape.

9. Revision

- a. Holding and firing practice.
- b. IA and stoppages during darkness.

10. Approach

- a. Explain that in these practices, the soldier will learn how to fire the SMG during darkness.
- b. The practices are simple and lead up to the SMG Night Firing Course.
- c. Explain that since most fighting is done at night it is essential to be able to fire the SMG effectively during darkness.

11. Firing Rough Alignment

- a. In order that the soldier may become accustomed to firing with some accuracy without using his sights, as at night, the sights are now masked and the following practice will be fired until the soldier can place all his shots within the inner ring of the target, or make a 20 inch group elsewhere on the target.
- b. Conduct Serial 1.

12. Daylight Rehearsal of Night Firing Practice

- a. Explain that in order to simulate darkness, goggles will be worn for this rehearsal and sights will remain masked. Have first relay put on goggles.
- b. Conduct Serials 2, 3 and 4.

CONCLUSION

13.
 - a. Clean after firing.
 - b. Clean up range.
 - c. Inspect weapons and obtain verbal declaration.
14. Announce scores.
15. Explain that the next firing in darkness will be the Night Firing Course (Lesson 14).

DAYLIGHT PREPARATION FOR NIGHT FIRING ON CONVENTIONAL

AIM: To introduce the soldier to and prepare him for live firing at night.

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
1	Grouping Single Rounds	Four foot	50	9	1. Any position except prone. 2. Fire three rounds for grouping, rough alignment from the shoulder. 3. Examine target and patch. 4. Rotate relays.	Nil	1. May be repeated up to three times. 2. Sights must be masked. 3. Must achieve a 20 inch group. 4. Goggles not worn.
2	Deliberate Single Rounds	Figure 11 or Mechanical	50	5	1. Fire trench or prone position. 2. On completion of practice—"CHANGE LEVER "S"—ADVANCE to 35 yards—HALT".	5	1. Scoring: a. Conventional—one point per hit; b. Mechanical—five exposures of 10 seconds—one point per target hit.
3	Quick Shooting Single Rounds	Figure 11 or Mechanical	35	8	1. To be fired from the shoulder. 2. Kneeling position. 3. Fire two rounds at each exposure. 4. IA will be carried out automatically. 5. On completion of practice—"CHANGE LEVER "S"—ADVANCE to 20 yards—HALT".	8	1. Four exposures of five seconds. 2. Scoring: a. Conventional—one point per hit; b. Mechanical—two points per target hit.

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No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
4	Bursts	Figure 11 or Mechanical	20	14	1. To be fired in bursts from the waist. 2. IA will be carried out automatically.	14	1. Scoring: a. Conventional—one point per hit; b. Mechanical—seven exposures of five seconds two points each time the target is hit.

TOTAL ROUNDS 36

HPS 27

NOTE: If range facilities permit, the four foot targets could be set out in such a way as to eliminate the need to move from one firing point to another.

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LESSON 14—NIGHT FIRING COURSE

AIM

1. To practice the trained soldier in firing the SMG by night.

NUMBER OF PERIODS

2. Three.

INSTRUCTORS' NOTES

3. Instructional Personnel

One coach/marker per firer (to be obtained from waiting relay)
 One firing point NCO for every three firers
 One supervising NCO (waiting relays)
 One NCO per Verey pistol
 One officer (range officer)
 If mechanical targets are used, one further person will be required to operate the buttons.

4. Stores and Training Aids

SMG (one per soldier)
 Cleaning kit (one per soldier)
 Oil, rags
 Figure 11 or mechanical targets
 30 rounds of ammunition per firer
 Red lanterns (sufficient to replace all red flags)
 Flashlights
 Eight flares (illuminating) per relay
 Flares (green and red as required)
 Roll of marking tape
 Whistle
 First aid kit and stretcher
 Flare pistols (2)

5. Transport

TCVs as required
 Ambulance vehicle

6. Training Area

100 yards or mechanical target range.

7. Dress and Equipment

Fighting order.

8. Class Arrangement

Not more than two relays should be on the firing point. Waiting relays must be supervised and kept to the rear within earshot, or in a range building. Rigid control of movement must be maintained.

9. Special Information

In addition to normal precautions and regulations, the following precautions must be observed when carrying out firing practices at night:

- a. Red lamps will replace red flags on all points.
- b. No one will be allowed to leave the firing point without permission of the officer in charge.
- c. On completion of firing, SMGs will be cleared and left on the ground; firers will stand in rear of their weapons while targets are being checked.
- d. One red flare will be fired one half hour before practice and one green flare at the conclusion.

CONDUCT OF THE LESSON

10. Preliminaries

- a. Fire RED flare one half hour before firing practice.
- b. Carry out SAFETY PRECAUTIONS.
- c. Clean before firing.
- d. Explain the night firing practice to the group.
- e. Each firer to have two magazines of 15 rounds.

11. Practice

Carry out the practices as shown on Plates 20 and 21. *19278-79*

CONCLUSION

12. Fire GREEN flare at end of all firing.
13. Inspect the weapons and obtain verbal declaration.
14. Clean after firing.
15. Announce scores to the group.
16. Arrange for clean up of range for the following day.

SMG NIGHT FIRING—ON CONVENTIONAL OR MECHANICAL TARGET RANGE

AIM: To practice the trained soldier in firing the SMG by night.

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
1	Deliberate Single Rounds	One Figure 11 or one mechanical target	See remarks	5	1. To be fired from the shoulder in any position except prone. 2. Change lever at "R". 3. If mechanical targets are used, all practices will be done twice.	5	1. The instructor will move forward until the targets are just visible. This is the range at which the practice will be fired. 2. Five exposure of 15 seconds each. 3. Timings on a conventional range, to be controlled by whistle. 4. Scoring one point per hit.
2	Quick Shooting Single Rounds	One Figure 11 or one mechanical	50	5	1. To be fired from the shoulder in position except prone. 2. On the command "WATCH AND SHOOT", a flare will be fired from each end of the firing point, obliquely across the target front. 3. Firer to fire five rounds during this illumination. 4. On completion of practice "CHANGE LEVER "S"—ADVANCE to 35 yards—HALT".	5	

No	Practice	Targets	Distance in Yards	Rounds	Detail	HPS	Remarks
3	Quick Shooting Single Rounds	One Figure 11 or one mechanical	35	5	1. To be fired from the shoulder in any position. 2. On the command "WATCH AND SHOOT" a single flare will be fired. 3. Firer to fire two rounds during the illumination. 4. Repeated five times. 5. Firer to carry out IA for empty magazine without direction. 6. On completion of practice—"CHANGE LEVER "S"—ADVANCE to 20 yards—HALT".	5	Scoring one point per target hit.
4	Bursts	One Figure 11 or one mechanical	20	10	1. To be fired from the waist in bursts. 2. On the command "WATCH AND SHOOT" a single flare will be fired.	5	Scoring five points if the target is hit.

TOTAL ROUNDS 25

IIPS 20

LESSON 15—SMG ADVANCED RANGE COURSE

AIM

1. To exercise the trained soldier in field firing.

GENERAL

2. To maintain the skill and interest of the soldier qualified on the SMG, it is essential that he fires the weapon periodically. This exercise is presented as a guide to assist instructors in organizing Advanced Range Courses.

3. Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson

- a. The type of practice possible will be governed by local range conditions, but in many cases existing facilities can be modified.
- b. The range visualized, should include cover in the form of buildings, undergrowth, bunkers and weapon pits.
- c. On many ranges, mock cover can be constructed for the duration of the practice.

4. Great care must be taken to ensure that the target layout does not contravene the safety regulations for the particular range. In this respect, reference should be made to the template shown as Figure 18 in this manual to CAMT 7-41—RANGES AND COURSES, RANGE CONSTRUCTION AND REGULATIONS.

5. For this type of practice any form of pull-up or mechanical target may be used. Pull-up or mechanical targets can be controlled from a central point, or by the instructor or an assistant following the firer. Ingenuity can and must produce realistic, simply operated targets and situations.

6. Guide to the Conduct of the Lesson

- a. The governing consideration must be safety. For this reason the layout of the course and the practice, must be under the direct supervision of qualified and experienced instructors.
- b. Where the conditions limit the number of firers taking part, the remainder should not be in a position where they can observe the target layout. Waiting relays should be receiving instruction or filling magazines.
- c. When designing the practice, emphasis should be on surprise and speed.
- d. Suggested target layout and practices are shown at Figures 19 and 20. *on page 82.*

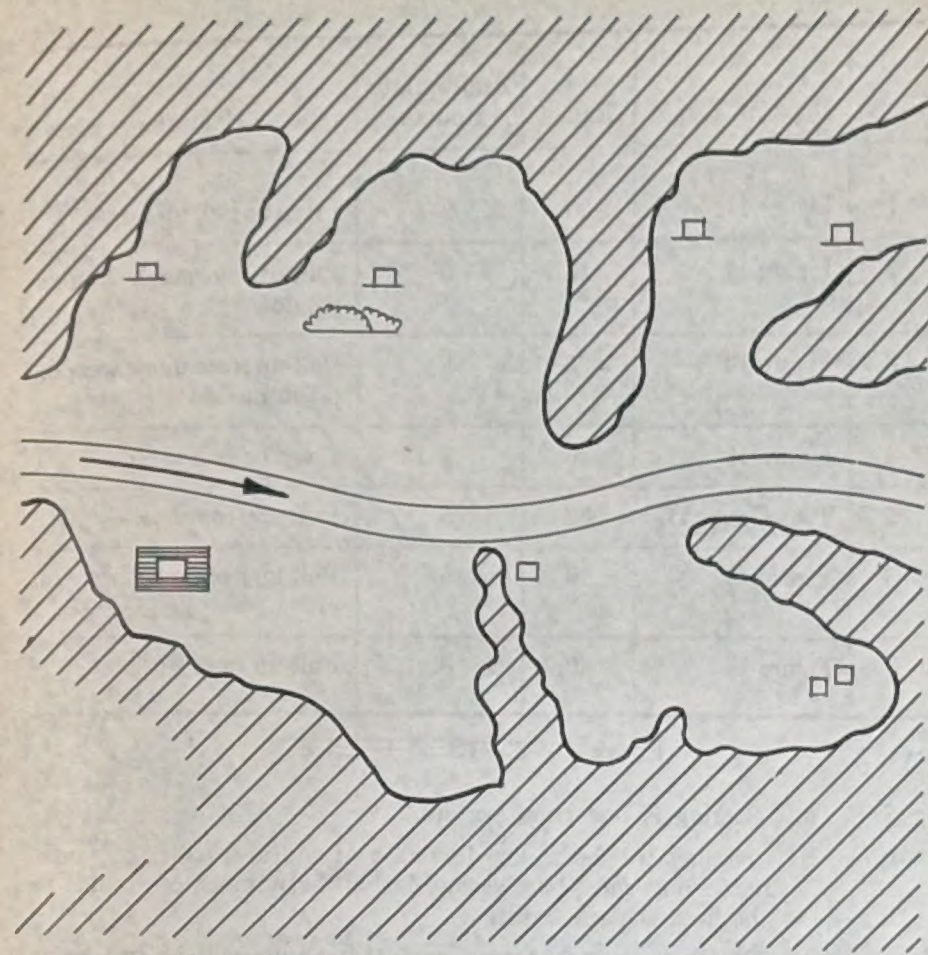


Figure 19—Suggested Target Layout

Target	Type of Target	Range	Appropriate Rounds	Remarks
1	Figure 11	20	2	Fixed or pull up target
2	Figure 14	15	5	Pull-up in mock bunker window
3	Figure 13	25	8	Pull-up from mock weapon pit in bushes
4	Figure 11	20	2	Fixed or pull target
5	Two Figure 11	80	5	Pull-up from bushes
6	Figure 14	10	5	Pull-up from mock weapon pit
7	Figure 13	40	3	Pull-up from bushes

Figure 20—~~Suggested Practice~~

- NOTE:**
- a. Scoring is one point per hit.
 - b. Timings will be at the discretion of the instructor, but sufficient time must be given to enable the number of rounds to be fired at each target.
 - c. Where mechanical targets are used scoring will be one point per target hit plus one point per unexpended round.